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The Interior Journal.

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Hilton & Campbell, Editors and Prop's.

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[109-1y]

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	LEAVE	ARRIVE
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Rockport	2:51 p m	2:15 p m
Owensboro Junction	3:17 p m	1:35 p m
Nortonville	4:43 p m	12:10 p m
Princeton	6:46 p m	10:00 a m
Cumberland river	7:35 p m	9:42 a m
Tennessee river	8:18 p m	8:30 a m
Paducah	10:25 p m	6:00 a m

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

The East.

A DISPATCH from Philadelphia states that Dawson, Judd & Co., jobbers and importers of dress goods, have suspended. Their liabilities are placed at $200,000, and assets not over $50,000. The loss falls principally on New York firms.

A LARGE meeting was held in Tweddell Hall, Albany, N. Y., on the Louisiana matter. The President was condemned.

The West.

KANKAKEE, Ill., reports sixteen cases of trichinae from eating diseased pork.

LINCOLN, Nebraska, has been excited by a revolt among the prisoners in the penitentiary. Governor Thomas called on Governor Ord for troops to suppress it.

TWENTY-ONE men have been brought to Dodge City, Iowa, who were found frozen and in a helpless condition on the plains. Some have since died. Mr. Vantress, a member of the Legislature, had both legs frozen while attempting to reach the capital, and it is thought amputation will be necessary.

THE cold spell has been general throughout the West, causing great suffering and loss of live stock.

THERE is excitement at Santa Clara, California, on account of the discovery of a rich silver mine in that county. The ledge was traced ten miles. Experts say it is a genuine ledge of silver mixed with lead.

The South.

J. M. SEIXAS, by request of the Congressional Committee, has compiled a statement from the files of the Price Current showing the depreciation in value of leading banks and other leading stock in New Orleans, and the estimated depreciation in city securities for two years from Aug. 17, 1872, to Aug. 15, 1874. The following in round numbers, closely approximates the result: Stocks, bank, $10,250,000, shrinkage, $5,500,000; street railways, $1,250,000, shrinkage, $1,250,000; miscellaneous stocks, $3,000,000, shrinkage, $1,000,000; insurance, $7,000,000, shrinkage, nearly $2,500,000; city securities, nearly $22,000,000, shrinkage $4,125,000. Total shrinkage in two years over $14,000,000.

A PETITION signed by a number of United States soldiers during the late war, is being gotten up in Little Rock to contradict the statements of those who published a card denouncing Gen. Sheridan's course at New Orleans.

THE Mississippi Investigating Committee have concluded their labors and gone to Washington.

SPEAKER WILTZ has telegraphed to the President asking him to direct the military to restore the *statu quo* existing at the time General De Trobriand ejected certain members from the House, in order that the House of Representatives may proceed in its duties without molestation.

GOVERNOR GARLAND has transmitted a message to the Arkansas Legislature, in which he recommends that if the laws are not sufficient, additional measures be at once enacted to punish all persons, of whatever class, guilty of the charges of oppression preferred by the one hundred and ninety-five Union soldiers.

THE Commission of Engineers on the alluvial basin of the Mississippi recommends Government aid for the purpose of reclaiming those alluvial lands, and suggests the immediate appropriation of $1,500,000 for Louisiana, and $500,000 each for Arkansas and Mississippi, to close the existing breaks and crevasses. A permanent system for the reclamation of these lands will, the Commission say, require at least $46,000,000.

GENERAL SHERIDAN received a telegram from Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, asking for troops to prevent a collision between the rival Sheriffs of Vicksburg.

THE following is from a Republican source: Republicans assert that the report of the Louisiana sub-committee goes outside of the record, and that no testimony was brought before them to show the funding of illegal legislative warrants, the displacement of Judges by Kellogg, or the seizure of arms by the police without process of law. They assert specific evidence will be adduced to disprove these and other allegations of the committee, which they say are based solely on a brief of the Democratic counsel.

Washington.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL says there is no foundation for the statement that serious differences exist in the Cabinet over the Louisiana question. In the message on Louisiana matters sent to Congress by the President, the Cabinet is a unit.

THE President has signed the finance bill, and sent in a message to Congress, suggesting other legislation to increase the revenue.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has already received applications for one million of new circulation under the provisions of the new finance law. These applications come almost entirely from the Eastern States; the greater portion is from New York. No considerable applications for the withdrawal of circulation have yet been made.

Fire Record.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Chittenham Fire-brick Works, situated about five miles from the city, have been consumed by fire. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

NEW YORK CITY.—A fire in the crockery ware establishment of James M. Shaw, Chatham street, damaged stock to the amount of $100,000; insurance $130,000.

DALTON, MASS.—Bartlett & Cutting's paper mill burned down. Loss, $100,000; insurance $60,000. Fifty persons are thrown out of employment.

DAYTON, O.—A. & M. Decamp & Co's carriage factory with stock, was consumed. Loss, $85,000; insurance $52,000.

KANOSHA, WIS.—A fire broke out in St. George's school, church, and nunnery, entirely destroying three buildings. Loss from $30,000 to $50,000; insurance $10,000. The loss falls on a German society composed almost entirely of workingmen.

THE following losses by fire are reported: Stafford & Price's cotton mill, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, loss $140,000; Dunham & Steel's dry goods store, near Monroeville, Indiana, loss $5,000; residence of Wm. Dawson, St. Paul, Minnesota, $15,000; residence of Dr. J. P. Arnold, near Groveport, Ohio, loss $10,000; two upper stories of the Iron building of the Consolidated Real Estate and Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore, loss $30,000 to $40,000.

Crimes and Casualties.

THE body of an unknown man was recently found at Goose Island, near Chicago. The head was nearly severed from the trunk, and various stabs had been inflicted on various parts of his body. No object for the murder was known.

AN engine on the passenger train going west, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, exploded recently, near Moundsville, West Virginia, killing Morris Husted, engineer, and injuring the fireman and baggage-master. The train was uninjured.

THE First National Bank, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, was recently robbed in broad daylight of $10,000. The robbers entered while the teller and clerk were at dinner and gagged and bound an old man who was left in charge, so that he could not interfere.

A TERRIBLE murder occurred at Laconia, Arkansas, a short time ago, resulting in the death of two brothers named Charles and Alvis Buck. The parties had been on bad terms for some time. Hole Buck, a brother of the Bucks, was shot at by a man named Sellers, while in the act of lighting a match at the roadside. One of the Bucks swore out a warrant against him, and the quarrel was begun while at the magistrate's office by one of the Bucks; Parker and Sellers, both leaders of the parties who did the most killing, having shot Charles Buck five times. Two brothers, named Harris were also wounded, one having his lower jaw shot entirely away.

A NITRO-GLYCERINE factory, on an artificial island in North River, just below Communipaw, was blown up, and James Laverty, Alfred Hopkins, George Brown and Long Lowe were killed. The bodies of all but Lowe were recovered.

A TRAMP by the name of Ellery, who committed violence upon a beautiful young girl, was taken from the jail at Urbana, O., a few days ago, by masked men, and hanged to a tree in the court-house yard.

Personal.

EX-GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, died on the 12th January from a somewhat protracted attack of rheumatism.

THE Mayor and City Council of Chicago have given King Kalikaua a reception.

KALAKAUA visited St. Louis. He was met on the opposite side of the river by a delegation of the municipal Government and General Sherman and staff, and escorted to the Southern Hotel.

General.

LARGE mass meetings in New York and St. Louis have been held to condemn the action of the military in New Orleans in the organization of the Legislature. The Pennsylvania Legislature, and the Baltimore City Council have passed strong condemnatory resolutions on the same question.

SHARON has been elected United States Senator from Nevada by the entire Republican vote.

A JURY in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, has decided that the heirs may recover a life insurance policy in case of suicide.

COMMITTEES of Conference on the part of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Churches, recently in session in Baltimore, failed to agree upon a basis for the establishment of fraternal relations.

THE Mayor of Boston ordered a national salute fired in honor of the President, because of his action on the Louisiana question.

BALTIMORE has protested against the Government in a large meeting.

THE Nail City Insurance Company, of Wheeling, having defaulted in payment of a risk, has been closed out.

IN the election bribery case at Toronto, the Judges decided that Major Walker was disqualified for sitting in Parliament for five years.

MRS. BORDEN, of Bluffton, Indiana, is the fourth person who has died from injuries received in the accident on the Muncie Railroad a few days ago.

LOUISVILLE has protested against the Administration's action on the Louisiana question, in a big meeting. Cincinnati has also spoken to the same effect.

Legislatures.

THE West Virginia Legislature convened in biennial session on the 13th January.

GOV. TILDEN has sent a message to the New York Legislature on Louisiana affairs, asking an expression of sentiment from that body.

THE Texas Senate has passed resolutions condemning the action of the Government in the Louisiana Legislature case.

THE New Jersey House has condemned the Government in the Louisiana difficulty.

THE Georgia Legislature organized on the 13th by the election of F. J. Simmons, of Bibb county, President of the Senate, and Thomas Hardeman, Speaker of the House.

THE Kansas Legislature has appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for a full exhibition of the products of Kansas at the Centennial Exposition.

THE Illinois House tabled resolutions censuring the Government in its course in the Louisiana difficulty.

THE New York Legislature has spoken on the Louisiana muss, condemning the course of Government, the dispatches say, by a strict party vote. A minority report was presented.

THE Virginia Legislature adopted resolutions unfavorable to the Government on the Louisiana question.

THE Kansas Legislature has introduced resolutions in favor of Grant and Sheridan.

THE Arkansas Senate adopted a substitute for the House joint resolution, denouncing military interference in Louisiana, which denies the charges of Sheridan so far as Arkansas is concerned.

GOVERNOR STEARNS, of Florida, in his message expresses the hope that the Legislature will not neglect the State interests in the contest for United States Senator; urges the recognition of Cuba by Congress, and says the National Government should make good to the depositors in the Freedmen's bank the full amount of their deposits.

Foreign.

IN an engagement in the Spanish province of Valencia the Government troops defeated the Carlists; the latter losing forty killed and many wounded, and forty prisoners.

THE Spanish Orders of Charles the Third, Isabella the Catholic, and Marie Louise, have been re-established.

DON CARLOS has issued a proclamation from his headquarters at Vera, expresses great sorrow at the attitude of his cousin Alfonso, whose inexperience has made him an instrument of the same persons who expelled him and his mother. Don Carlos avers that he will remain faithful to his holy mission, and keep his flag unstained.

THE Minister of War at Madrid, has received dispatches announcing that several bands of Carlists had been badly defeated by the National troops, in the departments of Barcelona and Navarre.

THE priest Alcalor, a Carlist leader, has been taken to Madrid a prisoner.

DON CARLOS has gone to Durango to hold a council of war.

THE reception of Alfonso at Valencia was less enthusiastic than at Barcelona.

THE British steamer "Bride," from Alexandria to Hull, has been lost, and twenty of her crew and passengers drowned.

THE German Government has taken preliminary steps to insure satisfaction to the German flag, and indemnity for the owners of the German vessel "Gustav," which was fired upon while in distress, and afterward plundered by the Carlists.

THE police have closed all socialist and Democratic workingmen's societies and trades unions in Frankfort, Germany.

THE steamship "Alice," from Cardiff to Constantinople, has been lost, and forty-five persons drowned.

A CENTENNIAL Commission for the International Exposition at Philadelphia has been appointed in the kingdom of the Netherlands.

THE Committee of Relief for the famine-stricken people of Asia Minor urgently request the English and American press to let it be known that their funds are exhausted, while the distress is increasing. They state it will be necessary to clothe, feed and give medical assistance to several hundred thousand people until next June.

A CIRCULAR letter was received at Paris, from Berlin, a few days ago, which states that Germany, although wishing to respect the feelings of the Spanish Government, considers she is obliged to satisfy public opinion and avenge the insult to her flag. She is disposed to adopt the same conciliatory policy toward the new Government which was maintained toward President Serrano. Therefore she claims from the good will of Spain that satisfaction be done the German flag.

GERMANY will soon have fifty guns on the northern coast of Spain.

GLADSTONE has written an article on the speeches of Pope Pius IX., which appears in the *Quarterly Review*. He sketches the history of the Pope's reign, points out the increased subserviency of the Roman Catholic clergy, and concludes that the mass of the British nation now repudiates the pretensions of the papacy more eagerly and resolutely than it has done for many generations.

THE King of Spain has signed decrees relative to the salaries of the clergy, and declared that, while giving support and respect to the Catholic clergy, he desires to firmly maintain religious liberty as it exists in the most civilized countries. The subvention to clergy has been raised from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 pesetas.

THE merchants of Madrid have presented a magnificent crown to King Alfonso.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on the 11th, the principal question under discussion was the Louisiana affair. Mr. Schurz made a speech upon the state of affairs in Louisiana, in which he took occasion to condemn the course of the Government. Mr. Morton made a strong speech in reply, favoring the policy of the Government. Mr. West sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the *Capital*, commenting on recent anonymous letters threatening the assassination of the President. Mr. Thurman ridiculed the gentleman's speech, and said this was not a country of assassination......In the House, Mr. Dawes presented the case of another recusant witness in the Pacific Mail Investigation, Mr. Charles Abert, who refused to answer questions, and offered a resolution, which was agreed to, to bring him to the bar of the House for contempt. Mr. Abert yielded, and was taken to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Cox offered a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the United States military forces from the State of Louisiana, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Kasson introduced a bill supplementary to the bill to restore specie payments, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the diplomatic appropriation bill, which appropriates $1,344,785.

On the 12th, the Senate allowed Mr. Fitch, husband of Minnie Sherman Fitch, as an officer, to accept a wedding present made by the Khedive of Egypt. A bill repealing moieties and amending customs revenue laws was passed. The discussion of Mr. Schurz's resolution on Southern affairs was resumed by Mr. Howe (Rep.) of Wisconsin. He spoke at length, being frequently interrupted by Mr. Gordon, (Dem.) of Georgia...... The House passed the bill to remove the limitation restricting the circulation of gold in banks to $1,000,000. The Speaker proceeded with the call of committees in their regular order, thus passing six committees without drawing any response from any of them. An attempt was then made on behalf of the Judiciary Committee, which was among those that had been called and had not responded, to get permission to go back in the call, but Mr. Randall objected, and persisted in the objection, thus shutting out the Civil Rights' Bill, which the committee was prepared to report. To get over this difficulty, the Speaker proceeded with the call, and no committees responding, he got around very rapidly till the Select Committee on the Washington National Monument was reached, when Mr. Chipman, Chairman of that Committee, reported a bill to provide for the completion of the Washington Monument, but, as that bill proposed an appropriation, it was subject to a point of order made by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and was got out of the way by being referred to the committee of the whole. The House passed a bill giving to railroads that may hereafter be constructed through public lands, one hundred feet on each side of the central line, and twenty acres for each station. Amendments, giving States through which some roads may pass the right to make rates for freight and passengers, were adopted.

ON the 13th the President's message on Louisiana affairs, with the accompanying documents, was read to the Senate and ordered to be printed. The debate on Mr. Schurz's resolution on Southern affairs was resumed, and Mr. Logan (Rep.), of Illinois, was the principal speaker, occupying nearly the entire session......The House refused to grant the right of way, over the public lands, for a toll-road in Utah, by a vote of yeas, 94; nays, 126. The Indian appropriation bill, which appropriates nearly $5,000,000, was under discussion when the House adjourned.

ON the 14th, after a number of miscellaneous bills were presented, the discussion of Louisiana affairs, on Mr. Schurz's resolution, was resumed, and Mr. Logan (Rep.), of Illinois, was the principal speaker, arguing in favor of the Administration. He was followed, in opposition, by Mr. Tipton (D.), of Nebraska, who yielded the floor to allow the Senate to hear read a message of the President, approving of the finance bill..... The House gave its time and attention to the Indian appropriation bill, which was not voted on. The case of Irwin, the contumacious Pacific Mail witness, was also considered, in view of a writ of *habeas corpus* having been issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

ON the 15th, the debate on Mr. Schurz's resolution, regarding the interference of military in New Orleans, occupied the time of the Senate......The day was devoted by the House to the consideration of bills for the relief of private individuals, and little of public interest was done. The Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia having ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to produce the body of Irwin, the recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, the officer was ordered by the House to make a return that Irwin was in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms for contempt of the House, and when he made the return to produce Irwin. The House then adjourned until Monday.

IN the Senate on the 16th, the Louisiana debate was resumed after the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Saulsbury concluding the argument arraigning the Administration for usurpation in that State. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Sherman spoke, sustaining the Administration side of the question, the latter still having the floor at adjournment. The House was not in session.

Message of the President on Louisiana Affairs.

The message of President Grant to the Senate on the Louisiana troubles reviews the political situation in that State since the election of 1868, and concludes as follows:

MILITARY INTERFERENCE.

Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th inst., I have no knowledge or information which has not been received by me since that time and published. My first information was from the papers of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no orders and no suggestions were ever given to any military officer in that State upon that subject, prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the Government, is repugnant to our ideas of Government. I can conceive of no case not involving rebellion or insurrection where such interference, by authority of the General Government, ought to be permitted or can be justified; but there are circumstances connected with the legislative imbroglio in Louisiana, which seems to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in that matter, knowing that they had been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence and aid in repressing it. The revolution was apparently, though it is believed not really, abandoned, and the cry of the Federal usurpation and tyranny in Louisiana was renewed with redoubled energy. Troops had been sent to the State under the requisition of the Governor, as other disturbances seemed imminent. They were allowed to remain there to render the Executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State, and to repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable, the moment Federal support would be withdrawn. Prior to and with a view to the late election in Louisiana, white men associated themselves in armed bodies, called White Leagues, and at the same time threats were made in the journals of the State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at all hazards, which very naturally greatly alarmed the colored voters.

INTIMIDATION.

By Section 8 of the act of February 28, 1871, it is made the duty of the United States Marshals and their deputies at the polls where votes are cast for Representatives in Congress, to keep order and prevent any violations of so-called enforcement acts and other offenses against the laws of the United States; and upon a requisition of the Marshal of Louisiana and in view of an armed organization and the portentous circumstances, I caused detachments of troops to be stationed in various localities in the State to aid him in the performance of his official duties.

That there was intimidation of Republican voters at the election, notwithstanding this precaution, admits of no doubt. The following are specimens of the means used. On the 14th of October eighty persons signed and published the following at Shreveport:

"We, the undersigned merchants of the city of Shreveport, in obedience to a request of the Shreveport Campaign Club, agree to use every endeavor to get our employes to vote the People's ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal so to do, or in case they vote the Radical ticket, to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their term of service."

On the same day another large body of persons published in the same place a paper in which they used the following language:

"We, the undersigned merchants of Shreveport, alive to the great importance of securing good and honest government to the State, do agree and pledge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planter or to any merchant the coming year who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the Radical ticket in the coming election."

THE STATE HOUSE AFFAIR.

In the enforcement of the State laws the officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the Governor for that purpose. Each branch of a legislative assembly is the judge of the election and qualification of its own members, but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner and so prevent any organization by those legally returned as elected, it might become the duty of the State Executive to interfere, if requested by a majority of the members elect, to suppress the disturbances and enable the persons elected to organize the House. Any exercise of his power would be justifiable under most extraordinary circumstances, and it would then be the duty of the Governor to call upon the constabulary, or if necessary, the military force of the State. But with reference to Louisiana, it is to be borne in mind that any attempt by the Governor to use the police force of that State at this time would have undoubtedly precipitated a bloody conflict with the White League, as it did on the 14th of September.

There is no doubt but the presence of the United States troops on that occasion prevented bloodshed and the loss of life. Both parties appear to have relied upon them as conservators of the public peace. The first call was made by the Democrats, to remove persons obnoxious to them from the legislative hall; and the second was from the Republicans, to remove persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates authorizing them to seats, and in sufficient number to change the majority. Nobody was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature. That the Democratic minority of the House undertook to seize its organization by fraud and violence; that in this attempt they trampled under foot the law; that they undertook to make persons not returned as elected members, so as to create a majority; that they acted under a preconcerted plan, and under false pretenses introduced into the hall men to support their pretensions by force, if necessary; and the conflict, disorder, and riotous proceedings following are facts which seem to be well established, and I am credibly informed that these violent proceedings were a part of a premeditated plan to have the House organized in this way, recognize what has been called the McEnery Senate, then to depose Governor Kellogg, and so revolutionize the State Government. Whether it was wrong for the Governor, at the request of the majority of the members returned as elected to the House, to use such means as were in his power to defeat these lawless and revolutionary proceedings, is perhaps a debatable question; but it is quite certain that there would have been no trouble if those who now complain of illegal interference had allowed the House to be organized in a lawful and regular manner. When those who inaugurated disorder, war, and anarchy disavow such proceedings, it will be time enough to condemn those who, by such means as they have, prevent the success of their lawless and desperate schemes.

SHERIDAN'S COURSE.

Lieutenant General Sheridan was requested by me to go to Louisiana to observe and report the situation there, and if, in his opinion necessary, to assume command; which he did on the 4th inst., after the legislative disturbances had occurred, at 9 o'clock p. m.,—a number of hours after the disturbances. No party motives nor prejudices can reasonably be imputed to him, but honesty and conviction by what he had seen and heard there. He has characterized the leaders of the White Leagues in severe terms, and suggested summary modes of procedure against them, which, though they can not be adopted, would, if legal, soon put an end to the troubles and disorder in that State. General Sheridan was looking at facts, and possibly not thinking of proceedings which would be the only proper ones to pursue in time of peace. He thought more of the utterly lawless condition of society surrounding him at the time of his dispatch, and of what would prove a sure remedy. He never proposed to do an illegal act, nor expressed determination to proceed beyond what the law in the future might authorize for the punishment of the atrocities which have been committed and the commission of which can not be successfully denied.

IMPUNITY OF MURDER.

It is a deplorable fact that political crimes and murder have been committed in Louisiana which have gone unpunished, and which have been justified or apologized for, and which must rest as a reproach upon the State and country long after the present generation has passed away.

I have no desire to have United States troops interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana, or any other State. On the 9th of December last, Governor Kellogg telegraphed to me his apprehensions that the White League intended to make another attack. Upon the same day I made the following answer, since which no communication has been sent to him:

"Your dispatch of this date has just been received. It is exceedingly unpalatable to use troops in anticipation of danger. Let the State authorities be right, and then proceed with their duties without apprehension of danger. If they are then molested the question will be determined whether the United States is able to maintain law and order within its limits or not."

THE WHITE LEAGUE.

I have deplored the necessity which seemed to make it my duty under the Constitution and laws to direct such interference. I have always refused, except where it seemed to be my imperative duty to act in such a manner by the Constitution and laws of the United States. I have repeatedly and earnestly entreated the people of the South to live together in peace and obey the laws, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see reconciliation and tranquillity everywhere prevail, and thereby remove all necessity for the presence of troops among them. I regret, however, to say that this state of things does not exist, nor does its existence seem to be desired in localities; and as to those, it may be proper for me to say, that to the extent that Congress had conferred the power on me to prevent it, neither the Ku-Klux Klans, White Leagues, nor any other association using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes, can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country; nor can I see with indifference Union men or Republicans ostracised, persecuted and murdered on account of their opinions, as they now are in some localities. I have heretofore urged the case of Louisiana upon the attention of Congress, and I can not but think its inaction has produced great evil.

SUMMING UP.

To summarize: In September last an armed and organized body of men in the support of the candidates who had been put in nomination for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the November election in 1872, and who had been declared not elected by the Board of Canvassers, recognized by all the Courts to which the question had been submitted, undertook to subvert and overthrow the State government that had been recognized by me in accordance with previous precedents. The recognized Governor was driven from the State House, and but for his finding shelter in the United States Custom House, in the Capital of the State of which he was Governor, it is scarcely to be doubted that he would have been killed. From the State House, before he had been driven to the Custom House, a call was made in accordance with the fourth section of the fourth Article of the Constitution of the United States for the aid of the General Government to suppress domestic violence. Under those circumstances, and in accordance with my sworn duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September, 1874, was issued. This served to reinstate Governor Kellogg to his position nominally, but it can not be claimed that the insurgents have, to this day, surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense disarmed. On the contrary it is known that the armed organization that existed on the 14th of September, 1874, in opposition to the recognized State Government, still retain their organization, equipments and commands, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State Government. Under these circumstances the same military force has been continued in Louisiana as was sent under the first call, and under the same general instructions. I repeat, that the task assumed by the troops is not a pleasant one to them, that the army is not composed of lawyers, capable of judging at a moment's notice, of just how far they can go in the maintenance of law and order, and that it was impossible to give specific instructions, providing for all possible contingencies that might arise. The troops were bound to act upon the judgment of commanding officers upon each sudden contingency that arose, or wait instructions, which could only reach them after the threatened wrongs had been committed which they were called on to prevent. It will be recollected, too, that upon my recognition of the Kellogg Government I reported the fact, with the grounds of the recognition, to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter, otherwise I should regard their silence as acquiescing in my course. No action has been taken by that body, and I have maintained the position marked out. If error has been committed by the army in these matters, it has always been on the side of preservation of good order, the maintenance of law, and the protection of life. Their bearing reflects credit upon the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted the blame is with the turbulent elements surrounding them. I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duties perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, giving assurance at the same time that whatever may be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law without fear or favor.

I herewith transmit copies of documents containing more specific information as to the subject matter of the resolution.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 13, 1875.

Report of the Congressional Sub-Committee on Louisiana Affairs.

The Sub-Committee appointed to visit New Orleans for the purpose of investigation have made the following report to the general committee:

After giving a full account of the action of the Returning Board, the committee report they are constrained to say the action of the board in the rejection of returns in the parish of Rapides and giving seats for that parish to Republican candidates was arbitrary, unfair, and without warrant of law. If the committee were to go behind the papers before the board and consider the alleged charge of intimidation upon the proofs before the committee, their finding would necessarily be the same.

INTIMIDATION.

Rapides Parish was taken as a sample parish of intimidation, many witnesses of which, both parties, show beyond question that there was a free, full, fair, and peaceable election and registration. There was no evidence of any intimidation of voters practically on the day of election, although it was asserted that intimidation of colored men before the election had been effected by threats of refusal to employ them, or to discharge them if they voted the Republican ticket. No evidence either of discharge or of refusal to employ, was produced. Certain witnesses themselves, every one office-holders, testified generally to such action, but hardly any one was able to specify a single instance in which he heard any employers threaten or discharge any voter, or knew of any employe being so threatened or discharged. Not one single colored man throughout the entire parish was produced to testify either to such threat, or to the execution of such a purpose, whether before or after the election.

The committee allude to numerous illegal acts of the Returning Board, and say again: We are constrained to declare the action of the Returning Board, on the whole, was arbitrary, unjust, and in our opinion, illegal, and that this arbitrary, unjust, and illegal action alone prevented the return by the board of a majority of Conservative members to the Lower House.

The committee confined their investigation to two parishes, and find that no general intimidation of Republican voters was established. No colored man was produced who had been threatened or assaulted by any Conservative because of his political opinion, or discharged from employment, or refused employment. Of all those who testified to intimidation, there was hardly any one who, of his own knowledge, could specify a reliable instance of such acts, and of the white men who were produced to testify generally on such subjects, very nearly all, if not every single one, was a holder of office. No witnesses, we believe, succeeded in naming in any parish five Republicans who supported the Kellogg Government, who were not themselves office-holders, or related to office-holders, or those having official employment.

On the other hand, applications to the United States Commissioners in various parishes, not only for alleged crimes, but because of alleged threats of discharge and non-employment or other interference with political preference, were frequent. Upon these applications warrants were often issued and white citizens arrested and bound over for trial. In many localities Federal troops were detailed for service under Marshals and Deputy Marshals, and not only made many arrests, and immediately before the election, but reports that they were coming to particular neighborhoods about the time of the election for the purpose of making such arrests, served as the Conservative claimed, to intimidate and sometimes even, to produce a stampede among white voters.

TWO SIDES.

How differently the two parties look upon the same fact will appear from the testimony of Mr. Riddle. He was United States Commissioner in the Parish of Iberia. Shortly before the election, upon application of colored persons, he issued a large number of warrants. He considered it his duty, upon the arrest of the persons charged, to require bail from the sureties who possessed landed estates within the parish, certified to by the assessor of the parish to be of sufficient value, of which the title was approved by the recorder of deeds. This rule necessarily produced delay in procuring bail for the persons arrested, and he was waited on in one case by a procession of citizens, who offered him a bond signed by every man in the procession. This he regarded as in derision of his proceedings, and refused to sign the bond. He was called as a witness to prove the intimidation that existed in that parish. He had himself no knowledge of any act of the kind, except this procession, which he thought was calculated to intimidate colored voters. He had no idea that arrests, made upon his warrants, and the proceedings under them, had any effect in interfering with the Conservative voters.

On the other hand, the Conservatives in that neighborhood thought about this just the reverse. Indeed, the reports of the military officers in command of forces of the United States in the country, though generally indicating the condition of quiet and order, take sometimes an entirely different view of the situation. On the other hand it was in evidence that the blacks, who sought to act with the Conservative party, were on their part sometimes exposed to enmity and abuse.

In the interior one colored man was shot for making a conservative speech, and in New Orleans, it appeared from the testimony that the colored men who sought to co-operate with the Conservatives were subject to much abuse from the police, and otherwise that an association of lawyers volunteered to protect them, but with little effect.

GENERAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The Committee give an account of the general condition of affairs in the State. The conviction of the whites, that the Kellogg Government was an usurpation; the general want of confidence in the State and local officials; the heavy decline in State securities and the exorbitant taxation; the reduction of wages; non-fulfillment of personal or political pledges; malfeasance of home and local officials; disputes among leading colored persons; loss or embezzlement, in some cases, of school funds; and the failure of the Freedmen's Bank, all combined to divide the vote of colored voters.

During the late campaign an effort was accordingly made by the Conservatives to acquire a part of the negro vote. With that view it was sought in many quarters to propitiate them. Frequent arrests by the United States Marshals for intimidation or threats of non-employment and the apprehension that was felt that the Returning Board would count out their men, if an excuse for such a course were offered, all combined, especially after the 14th of September, to put the Conservatives on their good behavior, and the result was that in November, 1874, the people of Louisiana did fairly have a free, peaceable, and full registration and election, in which a clear Conservative majority was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, which majority the Conservatives were deprived of by the unjust, illegal, and arbitrary action of the Returning Board.

That there were turbulent spirits can not be denied. Those returned to office by the Returning Board, in violation of the wishes of the people, are especially odious. In one instance the editor of the Shreveport *News*, in anticipation of frustration by the Returning Board of the will of the people, openly declared that the only remedy was to kill the usurpers, and declared this to be the sentiments of the Conservatives of his section of the State. But beyond a newspaper editor or two, no declaration, even of that sort, was brought to our own notice, although it was admitted, on all hands, that the white people of the whole State felt greatly outraged by the action of the Returning Board. Indeed, it is conceded by all parties that the Kellogg Government is only upheld by the Federal military. Withdraw the military, and the Government will go down; this was true before the 4th of January as well as now.

Gov. Kellogg says it is owing to the doubt that Congress has permitted about the legality of the Government. The Conservatives say this is not only because the Government is illegal, but because it has been abusive and corrupt.

THE WHITE LEAGUE.

Of the White League, of New Orleans, the committee say: It is an organization composed of different clubs, numbering in all between 2,800 and 3,000, the members of which have provided arms for themselves, and, with or without arms, engage in military drill.

They have no uniform, and the arms are the property of individuals, and not of the organizations. They comprise a large number of reputable citizens and of property-holders. Their purpose they declare to be simply protection, a necessity occasioned by the existence of leagues among the blacks, of the hostility with which the Kellogg Government has arrayed the black against the white race, of the want of security to the peaceable citizens and their families, which existed for these reasons, and also of the peculiar formation of the police brigade.

On the other hand, the Republicans assert that this is an armed body of volunteers, existing for the purpose of intimidating the blacks and overthrowing the Kellogg Government. That it has any considerable relations outside of the city of New Orleans, or that it was intended in any way to interfere with the rights of the colored citizen, did not appear.

Nor, on the other hand, did it appear that there was any extensive secret league among blacks of any kind.

That the White League would readily co-operate in any feasible scheme for the overthrowing of the Kellogg Government, your committee do not doubt; so will, substantially, all the white citizens of Louisiana. Such organizations may be dangerous, and are very rarely to be justified.

THE 14TH OF SEPTEMBER.

The affair of the 14th of September is an illustration of this. The committee gave a detailed account of the troubles at that time, and say the Conservatives of Louisiana do not propose to fight the Federal Government. They submit, not because they want to, but because they must; not because they proclaim any enmity against the flag; not because free labor has not been found practicable, not because of any hostility to colored people because they are colored, but because they regard themselves as defrauded out of the election of 1872, yet more out of the last election, and because they think their State Government has been to the last degree destructive and corrupt.

Indeed, in our judgment the substantial citizens of the State will submit to any fair determination of the question of the late election, or to anything by which they can secure a firm and good government. What they seek is peace and opportunity for prosperity. To that end they will support any form of government that will afford them just protection in their distress. They have got beyond any mere question of political party.

The committee recite at length the facts relative to the attempted organization of the Legislature on January 4, and conclude as follows:

"Your committee have not been able to agree upon any recommendation, but upon the situation in Louisiana, as it appeared before us, we are all agreed."

The report is signed by Charles Foster, Wm. Walter Phelps and Clarkson N. Potter.

The evidence upon which the Sub-Committee base their conclusions has not yet been written out. It will be submitted hereafter if it shall be deemed desirable. The committee themselves voted to adopt the report, and also to report the same to the House with a recommendation that the same be presented and recommitted.

Hawthorne's Home.

Julian Hawthorne writes to the London *Athenæum*: "I am not acquainted with the *Home Journal*, but, judging by your late extract from it concerning Nathaniel Hawthorne, I would counsel you not to encourage it in venturing beyond the home circle. The late Mr. Hawthorne's house, we are informed, 'typifies perfectly, in its leafy seclusion, the retirement its master loved so well.' This is certainly pretty writing, and perhaps its beauty is its only excuse for being; at all events, it has no other. The 'Wayside,' as its name implies, faces directly on the Boston and Concord high road; the distance from the front windows to the public sidewalk being less than twenty feet. Mr. Hawthorne—as I need scarcely tell those whose acquaintance with his character has been ripened by reading his published journals—not only liked to be where he could see men, but was not averse to being seen of them, provided only that they would look at him, not as the distinguished author, but in his simple capacity as human being. That his relations with his wife were, notwithstanding his 'extreme sensitiveness,' cheerful and appreciative, is gratifying intelligence; and it were churlish to ask how the writer became possessed of it. But the manifest plausibility of the next statement, that some of Mrs. Hawthorne's drawings are in Mr. Emerson's house, contrasts favorably with its correctness, and the same must be said of the imaginative stroke which makes Miss Alcott a pupil of Mrs. Hawthorne in drawing. So far as I am aware, Mrs. Hawthorne's artistic instructions were confined to the members of her own family. As regards the neglected and forgotten grave, whose desolate condition is so pathetically described, I can only say that its locality was not chosen by Mr. Hawthorne's family with a view to publicity; in fact, strange as the assertion must appear to the writer in the *Home Journal*, a certain amount of privacy and seclusion was considered desirable. But I have neither excuse nor palliation to offer for the extraordinary blight which, it appears, has visited the surrounding vegetation. Perhaps, indeed, the 'entire disappearance' of 'hawthorn bushes planted at each corner' may be due to the fact that no such bushes were ever seen there at all; and this would certainly account for the 'ghostly' aspect of the dead one which is described as remaining. For the rest, I can only hope that the eyes of the writer in the *Home Journal* may have been so obscured by tearful sympathy as to have become incapable of distinguishing between 'dead grass' and pine tree needles. And, finally, I think that the grave of Nathaniel Hawthorne may safely be left to take care of itself."

Death of an Able and Eccentric Man.

The Texas papers speak in the highest terms of Dr. Lincecum, who died recently near Brenham, Washington county, in that State, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was a native of Georgia, but lived about twenty years at Columbus, Miss., before going to Texas in 1848. After the surrender of the Confederate armies he went to Tuxpan, Mexico, and spent about four years. The paper from which we take the above facts says: "Among other studies he spent his idle hours for fourteen years, in Washington county, in studying the habits of the large red ant, common all over the State, and then wrote a phamplet giving the results. It possesses the interest of a novel. For this production he was awarded costly gold medals by the Academies of science both in Philadelphia and Paris. His writings on the grasses of Texas—its minerals and its agriculture—have been numerous and valuable. In Mexico, he stated to Hon. John H. Brown that for fifty-eight years, at daylight on each Christmas morning, he had stood in the door, barefoot, in his nightclothes, and played the Scottish air of 'Killiecrankie,' and that on forty-eight of those occasions he had used the violin then in his possession, made to order for him in Paris in 1820, whereupon he repeated the piece in his own hospitable home, opposite the city of Tuxpan. He was then seventy-five, and on his birth-night, a few nights before, had been fire-hunting, killed a deer, and carried it home on his shoulders, a distance of two or three miles. He at the same time said he had reared ten children to be married and settled. He was long the neighbor and friend of such men as Judge R. E. B. Baylor, Chancey and James Shepard, and others of like excellence, and was ever distinguished for his benevolence and wisdom as a citizen."

THE German Government has recently adopted a new prismatic powder of such terrific force that a Prussian 28-centimetre gun (a centimetre is equal to about one-third of an inch) loaded with it is as effective as an English eleven-inch gun when the ordinary powder is employed. It is used only in heavy guns. The new powder consists of hexagonal prisms pierced with one hole instead of seven as with the old, and its specific gravity is raised from 1.65 to 1.68.

THE girls in Cairo, Illinois, spend the time, when the beaux ain't round, writing farm ballads. One of them has just written a ballad containing about 38,000 verses. She has sent it to the editors of all the papers there, and they have promised to print it in sections of a verse each week. It will only last two hundred years.

THE poet Spencer made a sharp pun when he wrote: "Lastly came winter, clothed all in friers."

The Interior Journal.

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The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.,

Friday Morning, January 22, 1875.

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To Editors and Publishers

Being desirous of engaging in other business, we offer low for Cash the Types, Fixtures, Presses, Etc. of the INTERIOR JOURNAL.

The material was purchased from the Johnson Type Foundry, Cincinnati, in 1872 and 1873, and is consequently but little worn.

Our Job Type, about 30 fonts, is of the latest and most useful styles.

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A new Washington Hand Press No. 6.

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5 Marble Imposing Stones.

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Several hundred dollars' worth of Job Stock.

In short, a perfectly appointed country printing office.

We desire to sell immediately, and will open our books to the inspection of a cash purchaser.

The paper is well established, and its patrons, almost without exception, will renew their subscriptions from year to year, for an indefinite time.

The county and Congressional and Judicial Districts are Democratic.

Local advertisers are liberal.

Demand for Job Work equal to the capacity of the office.

Bona fide circulation of the paper—40 quires.

For further information address

HILTON & CAMPBELL,
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To the Democratic County Committee.

The members of the Lincoln county Democratic Committee, are requested to meet at the Court House in Stanford, on Monday, the 8th day of February, 1875, for the purpose of calling a Convention to select delegates to the May Democratic Convention, and for the transaction of other business. J. M. COOPER, Ch'm.

THE Marion Circuit Court is in session.

How about that latest enterprise, Brother Marrs?

THE administration now invites a war with Spain.

MORE money, fat jobs, and a third term, is the Grantite's ticket.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is still able to sit up and be married occasionally.

SCOTT county Democracy have instructed for Johnston for Governor.

"TIME is money," and good people ought not to invest time in games of chance.

ONE of our neighboring cotemporaries will be more than ever opposed to lotteries since its latest scheme 'busted.'

DR. PINKERTON, an old and prominent member of the Christian church, is dangerously ill at his home in Lexington.

THE Prince of Wales has been inducted into what is termed the thirty-third, or highest possible degree in Masonry.

A FRENCH scientist declares that the flesh of the white man is bitter and salty, while that of the negro is of fine flavor and will keep longer.

THERE will be two eclipses of the sun this year, one on April 6th, not visible in the United States, and another on September 29th, visible east of the Mississippi.

THE Grangers of Madison county will in a few days, open a store at Richmond, and will place themselves in communication with the State Grange Agency at Louisville.

JACOB GOODNIGHT, an old and highly esteemed citizen, died at his residence, near Perryville, on Thursday night. He was once Sheriff of Boyle, and in early life was Assessor of Mercer county.

LAST Tuesday the Legislatures of Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Pensylvania, and Tennessee, went into the election of United States Senators.

THE Message of President Grant to Congress in relation to the Louisiana difficulties and outrages, was one of the most one-sided and bitterly partisan public documents that ever bore the seal of the President of a republic.

MR. C. M. BRIGGS, of Louisville, has been appointed to take the place of Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, deceased, in the Kentucky Library Lottery, and the new manager assures the public that the drawing will certainly take place on the 27th of February.

THE Government has commenced to expunge from its list of newspapers in receipt of Government patronage all those which have criticised adversely the action of the President in the Louisiana affair. That is the way to reform abuses.

THE whole number of Postmasters in the United States is 34,294, of which 1,408 are appointed by the President. The number of employees of the postal railway service is 2,173, and their compensation $2,357,809. The whole number of persons in the employ of the postoffice service is 40,000.

LET'S SEE: Seventy into sixty-four won't go and narien' over. Add one cipher and proceed as—how is it? Well, what we are driving at, is this: If a man pays an agent a seventy dollar sewing machine for collecting *sixty-four* dollars, what per cent. is that any how?

COUNTERFEIT fifty cent notes now in circulation may be detected as follows; On the counterfeit the lock of hair in the corner of Dexter's forehead touches the other hair at each end, while in the genuine it is a "C" shaped lock, and touches only at the lower end.

AT a trial in Adair county, the plaintiff, a negro, was told that he must swear to his statements before they would be received as evidence. The old darkey hesitated a moment, but straightening himself up said: "Massa, I's 'posed to swearin; but *damn if 'taint so.*"

THE Conservatives of Louisiana are taking exactly the right course to success. Without abating one jot of self-respect, or abandoning any right contested, they are quietly avoiding all pretext for violence, and awaiting the help which must eventually come from the people of the whole country.

THE Patent Office has granted a patent for a dummy, for dry goods merchants, to enable them to make a large show on a small stock. It consists of a block of wood, neatly done up in a cover of cloth, labeled and ribboned to represent, in exterior appearance, a full package of real goods.

OLD uncle Ben Franklin was a queer old genius of whom it is said he could'nt get along in the world without written rules of conduct; but he did occasionally stumble upon a good thing; for instance: "The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. If all but myself were blind, I should neither want a fine house nor fine furniture."

FRANCIS M. COCKRELL, who was elected Senator of Missouri on last Tuesday, was born and raised in Laurel county, Kentucky, and has many relations in this part of the State. He was elected by a large majority upon the first ballot. He is a lawyer of distinction, resides in Warrensburg, Mo, and has never filled any office in the State.

ON Tuesday the following Senators were elected; William A Wallace (Dem.) to succeed John Scott, of Pensylvania, (Rep.); Gen. Francis M. Cockrell (Dem.) to succeed Carl Schurz of Missouri; Francis Kernan (Dem.) to succeed R. E. Fenton, of New York; Joseph E. McDonald (Dem.) to succeed D. D. Pratt, of Indiana (Rep.) Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, who first entered the Senate in 1848, and was Vice President in 1861, is his own successor.

AND so Cockrill has served notice upon Jno. D. White contesting his seat in Congress. As we stated last week, we are sorry Mr. Cockrill has adopted this course. We have yet to meet the first Democrat who approves of it. Mr. Cockrill went into the late canvass with a majority of 1,400 votes in his favor, and came out 629 votes behind his competitor. From this it would look to any disinterested observer that the people of the district did not want Mr. Cockrill to represent them. We do not know the grounds for Mr. Cockrill's contest, but we are certain that he would do himself more credit by dropping it than by pursuing the matter further. He was badly beaten and he ought to be satisfied with the verdict of the people.—*Mt. Sterling Sentinel.*

THE project of the administration to place a tax upon the great staples, coffee and tea, should meet the frown and protest of the country. This tax, while it would be equivalent to a direct tax of eight dollars a year upon the consumer, cannot and will not benefit the goverment a dollar. Already, in anticipation of its passage, Capitalists are storing it away beyond the reach of this tariff, and before the act can become a law, enough coffee and tea will have been imported free of the tax to supply the the country for two years, and so soon as the law takes effect, will be advanced in price, and a few men will be enriched by a huge "job," while the cry of "more money" will be sounded still by the rulers of the people.

THIS is the grand peace jubilee of the world. The universe is on a holiday frolic, and sovereigns of long-hostile realms are galvanting and hobnobbing in every capitol. The great king of an eight-by-ten quarter-section of a Canibal Island is even feasted and petted by Americans! Fetes, expositions, gorgeous receptions and reviews have followed each other for the past two years, like scenes in a magic-lantern with the world for its canvass, and the heavenly host for illuminators. Its a sham peace! To-day, although peace reigns everywhere, except in Spain, Europe bristles with bayonets. Germany has an immense army; the French Army will within a few years be increased to 1,800,000 men, and Russia will have a standing army of 750,000 men, and a reserve of 1,740,000. Austria could take the field with 500,000 men, Italy with 400,000, and Turkey with 200,000, England has 200,000 men to defend her soil, and could put 70,000 to 80,000 men into a European war. Why all this preparation for slaughter? A few years hence and Europe will have a season of murder, massacre and havoc in the most scientific and polished style.

AND now we have our share of the pill in all of its nastiness. The House suspended the rules while it passed a bill by a vote of 164 to 78 appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses attending the visit of King Kalakaua to the United States. Twenty-five thousand dollars of the tax-ridden people's money invested in a yellow-bound Canibal with a copper-crowned cranium. Along with the same mail that informs the people of this appropriation come the doleful notes of Secretary Bristow that forty millions more money is needed to grease the wheels of Grant's Goverment; that it must be raised, and that over a million average must be added to the people of each State; that tea and coffee must be further gilt-bound and silver-tringed before it can glide down the throats of the poor tax-ridden people.

The Programme.

A correspondent from Nashville to the *Courier-Journal*, has learned from Republican circles, the following programme for the next Presidential campaign:

"When the next Republican Convention shall assemble in any one of the great Northern States, the whole tone of the party is to be changed; Grant & Co., are to be thrown overboard; the sufferings of the South are to be laid at his door; the financial distress is to be laid by its side, and indeed an indictment equal in its intenseness to that of the Attorney General against the South, is to be framed, each count of which shall be aimed at Grant and his personal party.

"The olive branch of peace is to be held out towards the South; the negro is to be retained, of course, but shorn of his power as a disturbing element, while strong inducements are to be held out to the Conservative element of the country to join hands in the contest against Grantism.

"The loss of power by the party in the late elections is the reason given for this unloading of the party and the summary disposal of Grant and his time-servers."

Under this new *regime* it is believed that the Conservatives of the South will enlist with the Republicans, and the negro will be dropped out of politics.

This and That.

We ask every *honest* reader of the JOURNAL, to carefully peruse the Message of President Grant on our first page, and then with equal care, read the report of the sub-committee of on Southern Investigation. Both will be found on our first page. The report furnishes a crushing answer to the misrepresentations and partisanship of the message. It is moderate and conclusive, without a single political prejudice. The committee was composed of a majority of Grant's own political friends. Mr. Foster and Mr. Phelps are both Republicans of high character and ability, distinguished for their independence, fairness and integrity. Mr. Potter is a Democrat of the very best reputation, who has never allowed considerations of party to swerve him from the right course, and who is universally respected as a man and as a legislator. This committee went on their mission without prejudice or partiality, to find out the exact truth and to report what they found to the House. They confined the investigation to the last election, to the action of the Returning Board, to the condition of the State, and to the events which happened in their presence in the Legislature. They accepted no hospitality, and devoted themselves exclusively to the important duty with which they were charged.

Kentucky University.

At the request of J. B Bowman, Regent of Kentucky University, we publish the following circular:

Under the Charter, *each County or Legislative District* is entitled to send *three* properly prepared Students, free of charge for *Tuition.*

Young men desiring to enter the College as State Students, under this provision, will be received upon the recommendation of the County Judge, until their appointment can be ratified by the Magistrates at their Quarterly Court.

A *Preparatory Department* is provided for the benefit of students, not less than 14 years of age, who wish to enter the regular classes, and a *Summer School* is conducted through the vacation of three months, for the benefit of those who wish to continue their studies, and to enjoy a pleasant home.

The session begins on the second Monday in September, and continues nine months, but students are received at any time.

The entire necessary expenses, including fees, fuel, lights, washing, and good comfortable boarding in the clubs or dormitories, need not exceed $150 for the Collegiate year. Such young men as desire it, can defray a portion of the expenses by laboring four hours per day on the farm or in the shops.

Military Instruction and *Discipline* constitute a part of the regime of this College, and is under the direction of a regular West Point officer.

We appeal to you to see that the privilege and blessings of such an Institution, in which every citizen should feel a pride and interest, are brought to the attention of the worthy young men of your county, many of whom are ignorant of the boon which the State offers them.

J. B. BOWMAN,
Regent Kentucky University.

Southern Outrages.

The sub-committee appointed to visit New Orleans for the purpose of investigation has reported to the General Committee. In the report the committee allude to numerous illegal acts of the Returning Board, and say again:

"We are constrained to declare that the action of the Returning Board, on the whole, was arbitrary, unjust, and in our opinion illegal, and that this arbitrary, unjust and illegal action alone prevented the return by the Board of a majority of the Conservative members of the Lower House."

After a hard struggle, the Select Committee on Southern outrages adopted the report of the sub-committee as to the condition of things in Louisiana. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

"A remarkable and bitter feeling among the Administration Republicans has sprung up against Mr. Foster, who has manfully stood up for his own opinions, and has refused to yield his judgment at the dictation of those who have endeavored, by appealing to his partisan feelings, to influence him. They denounce him as they did before he went to New Orleans, saying he is not a genuine Republican. They cannot understand that a man will claim to act with a party and still refuse to lie for it. It is the same feeling that led Ben. Butler to say to Foster, last winter, that "You will reform the Republican party out of power." All the threats and coaxings that have been so unsparingly used to induce him to change his conscientious convictions have failed, and the party are greatly enraged, while the country will gain by having for once, at least, an impartial report as to the administration of the Republican party and the operations of its policy in the South."

Texas Pacific Railroad.

In our opinion, the most important financial measure now before Congress, so far as the South and West are concerned, is the bill with reference to giving Government aid in the construction of the Texas Pacific Railway. Prostrate as the South and South-west are, financially, the building of this great artery of commerce and travel would open up to that section, and even to the entire country, millions of acres of lands where stock of all kinds could be raised in countless numbers, and the rich fields of precious metals in Arizona and New Mexico, would yield a revenue to the road and to the Government, large enough to pay for the work in a comparatively short space of time. As we are informed, Congress is not asked to vote a subsidy in money or anything else, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of the road, but is simply asked to loan its credit for a period of years, during which time, the road would pay for itself, and the Government not be out of pocket a single dollar. In other words, it is only desired that the Government should become the endorser of the stockholders, with ample securities to back her and save her harmless almost beyond a peradventure.

At any rate, such facts have been made manifest by figures, etc., as to leave no doubt in the minds of all unprejudiced and non-partisan people, that the Government would not suffer financially, by this act of manifest justice toward the citizens of the South & South-west. She has not only done this much for the people of the North and North-west, but voted millions of acres of her most fertile lands, and granted millions in subsidies to these sections to aid in building the great Northern Pacific road, which runs through a frigid climate. Now that Congress is asked to simply loan the *credit* of the Government for building a road through a genial climate, over vast acres of rich lands, and through exhaustless fields of precious metals and ores, the selfish Northerner is ready to cast his vote against the measure. But we cannot see how a Southern member of Congress can fail to vote for the bill and give his best energies in its passage. The Southern member, or any member of Congress from the West and South-west, who should fail to put himself upon the record in favor of the passage of this measure, deserves to be invited by his constituents to resign, as he would in that state of case, be a pronounced enemy of his section. Nor do we look upon this measure as a sectional one. On the contrary, it is eminently National, because the building of this Southern Pacific road would confer permanent and vast benefits and wealth upon the whole country. It would be the capstone in the Temple of Progress. We trust and believe, that no member of Congress from Kentucky, at least, will vote in opposition to the bill. If he should, then may he rest assured that his constituents will hold him to a rigid accountability therefor.

LITERARY.

"A COMPLETE

Pictorial History of the Times."—"The Best, Cheapest, and Most Successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Weekly is the ablest and most powerfully illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the Weekly is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year, $4 00.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address, for one year, $10, or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7; postage free.

An Extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance, or, Six Copies for $20, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express free of expense, for $7 each. A complete set, comprising Eighteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
147- New York.

"UNQUESTIONABLY

The Best Sustained Work of the Kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the best educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year, $4 00.

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

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An extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20, without extra copy; postage free.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE, now comprising 49 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
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LITERARY.

"A REPOSITORY OF

Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveler.*

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

TERMS:

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HARPER'S BAZAR, one year, $4 00.

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10, or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00; postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR, will be supplied *gratis* for every club of Five Subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance, or, Six Copies for $20, without extra copy; postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The seven volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 each.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express orders of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

DRY GOODS.

A FRESH STOCK OF

NEW STYLE PRINTS

JUST RECEIVED AT

SEVERANCE & MILLER'S

—ALSO—

A NEW SUPPLY OF

DOMESTICS,

JEANS,

LINSEYS,

FLANNELS,

STAPLE DRESS GOODS

BOOTS,

SHOES,

CLOTHING,

ETC., ETC.

BARGAINS OFFERED NOW.

CLOTHING, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO EVERYBODY!

N. B. TEVIS,

ODD-FELLOWS' TEMPLE,

STANFORD, KENTUCKY

ASKS THE ATTENTION OF

BARGAIN HUNTERS

TO HIS

CLASSIFIED STOCK!

All Sizes and Qualities Kept in Stock.

CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS.

Ladies' Children's and Misses' Shoes

A SPECIALTY.

SHIRTS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
CRAVATS,
HDKERCHIEFS.

Traveling Bags, Trunks, and Valises

A SPECIALTY.

FANCY TIES,
UNDERWEAR,
UMBRELLAS,
OVERSHOES,
BROGANS

Fine Silk Hats a Specialty.

Ready-made Suits from No. 0 to 44

TERMS CASH—PRICES LOW.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. CRAIG,

FORMERLY OF STANFORD, KY., WITH

J. & L. SEASONGOOD & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

Furnishing Goods & Trimmings.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CLOTHING!

S. W. cor. Vine St. oppo. Burnet House

CINCINNATI, O.

New York,—No. 81 Walker street.
139 ly

PROCLAMATION!

BY THE GOVERNOR.

ELECTION NOTICE!

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF FRANKFORT, Dec. 3, 1874.

WHEREAS, At the August election, 1874, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky, Thomas C. Jones and John H. Cochran were both candidates, and were voted for for said office by the qualified voters at the various voting places in the State, and afterwards, on the 31st day of August, 1874, the canvassing board provided by law for that purpose examined the returns from the several counties filed in the Secretary's office, and counted and compared the votes certified as cast for each of said candidates and issued their certificate showing and certifying that said Thomas C. Jones received at said election a majority of all the votes cast; and whereas, on the 5th day of September, 1874, the said John H. Cochran served the said Thomas C. Jones with notice in writing that he would contest before the Board provided by law for determining the contest of the election of such office the right of said Jones to hold said office upon the grounds specified in said notice, one of which was in substance that, prior to said August election, 1874, to wit: On or about the 8th of June, 1869, the said Jones accepted a challenge from J. Hale, a citizen of this State, to fight him in single combat with deadly weapons; and whereas, afterwards on the 26th day of October, 1874, being the eighth Monday after service of said notice, the parties having announced themselves ready, the said Board proceeded to hear and try said matter of contest, and after hearing all the evidence produced by said parties and the argument of their counsel, a majority of said Board determined said matter of contest and rendered their decision and opinion in writing, whereby it was by said Board decided in effect and substance "that Thomas C. Jones did, on the 8th day of June 1869, accept a challenge from J. Hale, a citizen of Kentucky, to fight him in single combat with deadly weapons," and that said "Thomas C. Jones is ineligible to hold and exercise the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. * * * And that said office is vacant and a new election is hereby ordered," which decision in writing has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, where it now remains.

Now, therefore, I, Preston H. Leslie, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do issue this my proclamation, hereby enjoining all sheriffs in this State to cause a poll to be opened and an election to be held at all the places of voting in their respective counties, to fill said vacancy in said office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, on the first Monday in August, 1875.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done in the city of Frankfort this 3d day of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and in the 83d year of the Commonwealth.

P. H. LESLIE.

By the Governor:
G. W. CRADDOCK, Sec. of State.
By Geo. T. Dunn, Ass't Secretary.

THE LONG EXPECTED

NEW YORK STORE!

HAS ARRIVED AT LAST!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE ATTENTION OF THE

Citizens of Stanford!

—AND THE—

Farmers of Lincoln and Adjoining Counties!

IS CALLED TO THE

Permanent Location of the New York Store in Stanford.

The proprietors have just opened a large and well-selected stock of goods, consisting of

MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTH'S, AND CHILDREN'S

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

A FULL LINE OF

Ladies', Misses', Men's, and Children's Boots and Shoes!

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Men's, Boys', Youth's, and Children's Hats and Caps,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Etc.

Which are offered for less money than in any other house in Stanford.

ENQUIRE FOR THE

NEW YORK STORE, ALFORD'S BLOCK, MAIN ST., STANFORD.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R

KNOXVILLE BRANCH.

STANFORD

Livingston and Richmond Mail, South	9:30 P M
Louisville Mail, North	6:30 A M
Freight, No. 17, South	1:00 P M
Freight, No. 18, North	8:05 A M

RICHMOND JUNCTION

	ARRIVE	DEPART
Livingston Mail and Express	2:35 p.m.	3:40 p.m
Louisville Mail and Express	6:15 a m	6:25 a m
Richmond Accommodation	8:15 a m	3:40 p m
Freight, South	1:35 p m	2:45 p m
Freight, North	7:30 a m	8:50 a m

ONLY ONE NIGHT OUT!

LOUISVILLE

—TO—

NEW YORK!

—VIA THE—

LITTLE MIAMI,

Pan-Handle & Pennsylvania Route!

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST

To all Eastern Cities.

FOUR DAILY

THROUGH TRAINS

THROUGH FROM

Cincinnati to New York!

IN TWENTY-SIX HOURS!

All Saturday Trains run through to New York without detention.

Pullman's Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars on all Through Trains

FOR THROUGH TICKETS,

Apply at Ticket Offices Throughout the South.

W. L. O'BRIEN, G. P & T Agt., Columbus, O.
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STANFORD MECHANICS DIRECTORY

F. G. BRADY,

Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker!

Shop one Door above the Post-office.

Fine Boots and Shoes a Specialty.

D. F. BASH & CO. PROPRIETORS

Stanford Carriage Manufactory!

Special attention to repairing. Terms cash. Prices low.

CARSON & DODDS,

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Opposite INTERIOR JOURNAL Office.

FINE WORK A SPECIALTY.

Repairing Done Promptly.

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The "Old Reliable" Tailor!

SHOP OVER B. S. TEVIS'.

Cutting, Making, Repairing, and Cleaning done well and promptly.

B. K. WEAREN,

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SHOP ON LANCASTER STREET.

Doors and Sash always on hands. Will engage by the Day or Job.

ROBERT WEAREN,

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Promptness in filling orders or doing work is his chief virtue. All kinds of Lumber on hands for sale by wholesale or retail. Will furnish bills for lumber, and estimates for buildings on application.

L. H. PRYOR,

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Wall-paper furnished and put on at very reasonable prices.

Graining in Imitation of Oak, Ash, Walnut, Rose-wood, Etc

Calcimining a Specialty.

All work warranted satisfactory. Will take country produce in exchange for work.

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Tower Palace.—J. M. ARMSTRONG'S Clothing House 150 West Market Street, Louisville, Ky. Choice and full stock of Men's, Youths' and Childrens' Clothing.

Rules for measuring sent on application.

Goods C. O. D., with privilege of examining.
106—1y

P. F. WALSH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

70 Fourth St., bet. Main and Market.

LOUISVILLE, : : : : : : KENTUCKY.

My patent system, a specialty, has achieved acknowledged success, being original and adapted to the wants of every customer. 75-1y.

J. S. HUGHES, WITH

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NOTIONS,

DRESS GOODS, ETC.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

R. W. LILLARD

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Office, Van Arsdale's Building, up Stairs, 2d door. 147-

R. C. SAUFLEY. R. C. WARREN.

SAUFLEY & WARREN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

Will practice in the county of Lincoln, in the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Office, 2d floor, Lancaster street Front, Owsley Building. 147-

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS FOR

Cincinnati and the East.

TWO BOATS DAILY

Taking close connection at Cincinnati with fast through trains for New York and all eastern cities

Meals and Staterooms Free.

Fare same as by other lines. Tickets for all points for sale at all general ticket offices in the South, and Company's office in Louisville, and on board the Steamers.

For economy, pleasure and comfort take this line.
FRANK CARTER, Superintendent.

A FIRST-CLASS

BILLIARD SALOON!

NEW TABLES & FIXTURES.

I have recently purchased new tables and fixtures and opened a first-class billiard saloon in the basement rooms of the Trade Palace, on the South-west corner of Main and Lancaster streets, and invite orderly, cash customers to give me a call.

I keep for the accommodation of patrons a good stock of Tobacco, Cigars, Oysters, Ale, Sardines, etc. Good order will be maintained, and no betting allowed. Terms invariably cash before leaving the room. [139-] GRANT L. MERSHON.

J. H. ARNOLD WITH

M'ALPIN, POLK & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers,

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS!

Geo W. McAlpin,
James E. Polk,
J. H. Hibben,
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. W Stimson.
108 Pearl & 110 Third St.,
CINCINNATI.
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SAVE YOUR EYE-SIGHT

By buying a pair of the

LAZARUS & MORRIS

PERFECTED

BEST MADE,

—at—

E. R. CHENAULT'S
11-tf

The Interior Journal.

STANFORD, KY.,

Friday Morning, January 22, 1875.

Mail Directory.

Mail for Louisville closes at 9:00 precisely, and leaves Stanford at 6:30, a. m. daily.
Mail from Louisville arrives at Stanford 1:30, p. m.
Mail for Lexington, leaves Stanford every day at 1:30, p. m.
Mail from Lexington, arrives at Stanford at 8:00 a. m.
Mail from Somerset arrives daily at Stanford at 7 p. m. Leaves at 1 a. m.

Newspaper Laws.

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.
2. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
3. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until the payment is made.
4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it from the postoffice. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Particular Notice.

Hereafter we shall ask no credit on Job Work, Advertisements, or Subscription, as we will be under the necessity of refusing credit to one and all.

FLOATING CRUMBS.

CALL at the post office and learn something to your advantage.

Go to N. B. Tevis for a perfect fit in clothing of every description.

100 bbls of whisky offered at wholesale by S. B. Matheny & Co., Stanford.

A LARGE lot of Virginia tobacco at wholesale, by S. B. Matheny & Co.

GEO. D. WEAREN is selling nice New Orleans Sugar at 10 cents per pound.

AL. WARREN has a large variety of good things, to which he asks the attention of house-keepers.

FROM the pressing dun sent us by Carson & Dodds, we know they need money.—Who'll take the hint?

AL. WARREN sounds a glad note to the hungry. Everything in the canned fruit and vegetable line, just received, fresh and cheap. Tell your landlady.

JNO. W. ROUT, Proprietor of the Buffalo Steam Mill, requests us to state that he charges the same toll for custom-grinding that is charged by water mills.

L. & R. P. Co., THE mammoth powder company of the world, S. B. Matheny & Co., agents, Stanford, Ky. Magazines at Stanford and Point Isabel. 5,000 kegs blasting powder on hands.

IT is positively refreshing these hungry times, to learn that fresh canned goods, jerked beef, pure mountain honey, and numerous other good things can be procured for very little cash, at Al. Warren's.

FRESH BEEF.—Woodson Ferrill has established a butcher's stall opposite the Pendleton Hotel, Stanford, and will furnish first-class beef at the lowest prices, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. He will also keep vegetables, game, etc. No bull beef furnished by Ferrill. Let lovers of good beef call on Ferrill. 2t

HOME JOTTINGS.

STANFORD has twelve lawyers—and still they come.

THREE new boarding students were received at the Female College this week.

JOHN W. WALLACE will erect a new blacksmith and wagon shop on the lot near Baeb's Carriage Factory.

LOST.—A gold Cuff Button. The finder will please call at the JOURNAL office with same and claim the reward.

FLEM BEADY has a "Dutch Johnny" for a partner, and is turning out some extra work in the boot and shoe line.

THE attention of parties having Wheat to sell, is called to the advertisement of Marksbury & Reid, in another column.

W. B. HOLTZCLAW has several hundred Catawba grape vines which he will sell at 5c each, not delivered, and 10c delivered.

MISS MOLLIE HILL has returned home after an absence of a month, visiting her cousin, Miss Marie Burnett, of Louisville.

MRS. T. M. PENNINGTON, of Stanford, drew the capital prize in the late *Advocate* drawing—a seventy-dollar sewing machine.

R. H. WEAREN & Co. are building a large Carpenter's and Joiner's Shop in the West End of town. This looks like business.

NO TAX receiver for Lincoln county has yet been appointed, and tax-payers may suffer no anxiety about it. Next year a double tax will be levied.

A RELIGIOUS debate has just closed between Eld. O. A. Carr, of the Christian church, and Rev. J. W. Muse, of the M. E. church, at Sardis, Mason county, Kentucky.

WE have had an unbroken ice season for nearly two weeks, and the quantity of ice secured, is, by far, the largest, and of the best quality we have had in this State for many years.

J. H. ARNOLD, of the house of McAlpin Polk & Co., Cincinnati, and J. H. Finnell of the grocery house of Wheat & Chesney of Louisville, were in town yesterday, looking as if business was entirely satisfactory.

THREE of the seven men charged with Kukluxing the family of Nelson Moore, came to town on Monday last, waived an examination, and gave bail for their appearance at the April Circuit Court, to answer the charge.

FOR the benefit of the teachers of the Common Schools of the county, to save them further expense for stamps and stationery—we announce that the Common School money has—not come. We will notify them through the JOURNAL when it arrives.

REV. J. A. BOGLE, one of the most entertaining divines of the Presbyterian Church in this section, preached several of his best sermons in this place, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, last, to large and appreciative audiences. Our people would be glad to have him visit us more frequently.

ON Thursday evening next, the 28th inst., the pupils and teachers of Stanford Female College will give a literary and musical entertainment in the college chapel. Fifty cents admission will be charged for the purpose of making some necessary repairs upon the College Building.

A WAG told Uptingrove, the Coroner, the other day, that a fellow named Abel, had been murdered in a certain garden, and had been dead for sometime. The Coroner hunted for the body a week and not finding the corpse, sent a report to the Court that deceased came to his death by "immaterialization."

UNCLE SAM WHORTON now occupies the the front room over E. R. Chenault's drug store, and the room opposite his, is occupied by Jeff. Davis, the fashionable Shoemaker. Mr. Whorton still whistles the same old air that made him famous "twenty years ago."

MR. F. J. WHITE, the greased-lightning type setter, will be fifty-five years of age to-morrow. Take age into consideration, and we challenge the craft throughout the United States in a match of, from nine hours to ninety hours. Printers will know what we mean, when we assert that five galleys of lean brevier, is a moderate days work for "Uncle Frank."

OUR SICK.—Colds afflict almost every person in the community, and but few can say "I am well." Among those who are confined to their rooms and beds this week, are Mr. D. F. Bush, ill several weeks; Mrs. Ed. Pendleton, sick for many months; Drs. Peyton and Blackerby, neuralgia; Miss Betsy Myers, ill several weeks, and better now; Mrs. James Alcorn, Mr. Wallace Varnon and Mr. T. S Parsons, colds and neuralgia.

TEMPERANCE SPEAKING.—Mr. G. W. Bain, the eloquent and invincible champion of the temperance cause in Kentucky, has recently severed his connection with the Temperance *Advocate*, as chief editor, and has taken the lecture field again. We are authorized to announce to the people of this locality that he will lecture at Hustonville on Saturday night the 30th inst., and at Stanford on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, the 31st inst. The friends of the cause will please publish the appointments to their neighbors.

OUR friend Pierson Miller made two desperate plunges on the occasion of his recent visit to Lincoln, and yet, he is happy. On Monday morning, as he was returning to town from Mr. Al. Jones', his horse became frightened at the cars while coming along the precipice near Mrs. Sam Owsley's, and plunged over a bluff some twenty feet high, smashing the vehicle to which he was hitched, but fortunately not injuring Mr. Miller, who, nothing daunted, proceeded to a farm house up in the West End, and made another plunge into the mysterious depths of matrimony.

MR. JOHN CURRY MILLER, famous as "Owen Adair," author of the "Charge of the Lone Brigade," etc., inventor and patentee of the Miller saddle-tree; inventor of a breech-cocking rifle that startled all Europe; inventor and patentee of a common sense planters hoe, and lastly, but not least, the wit of the Louisville press, is in town this week. Mr. Miller was once a citizen of Lincoln county, and we take stock in his many wonderful achievements, and treat him kindly when in our midst. He is a trump when the "Yearker" is turned, and a whole team on the "home stretch."

MERCHANTS, READ THIS.—A merchant who would sell his signboard and attempt to carry on his business profitably without one, simply because the times are hard, would be looked upon by his brother merchants as being little better than a lunatic. Those who stop advertising for the same reason are equally foolish, for all over the country those who have money are scanning the papers to see where they can buy the cheapest those articles which even the closest hoarder of money cannot dispense with during the coming winter. If you wish to pull through the hard times, you must advertise, and that liberally.

SCOTT GRAVES, a railroad man from Virginia, was, a few days ago, tried before an examining Court for the murder of one Gwinn, a fellow-laborer upon the King's Mountain Tunnel work, about the 23d of December last, and was sent on to further trial without bail. Graves now alleges that one Bishop, who has fled the country, did the killing, and has applied to the County Judge to have the body of Gwinn disinterred for *post mortem* examination, and professes to be able to show his innocence of the crime alleged against him. He was to have been tried under a writ of *habeas corpus* yesterday.

DIED—At Livingston, Kentucky, on the night of the 15th Jan., 1875, of Consumption, Miss ORMELIA JOE HARDIN, in the 16th year of her age. Funeral at Crab Orchard, on Monday, 18th inst.

Scarcely any event of like nature could have caused at Crab Orchard, and indeed, wherever she was known, such universal regret and sympathy, as the death of this young and beautiful girl. From childhood, she was universally petted and beloved.—Vivacious, sparkling, and yet, singularly gentle and warm-hearted, she was a veritable sunbeam in the household, and in the community. Death, who loves a shining mark, has snatched her away in the first dawn of a most sweet and lovely womanhood. May the turf rest lightly upon her gentle bosom. G.

BIG INVENTION.—Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank paper, 40x50 inches large, on a lightning press, and colored, sized and varnished for the wall so as to stand washing, and mailing anywhere in the world for 25 cents, or unvarnished for 10 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with a million places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, &c. This map should be in every house. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.

MARRIED.

OUR former townsman, Will. Craig, representative of the large clothing establishment of Seasongood & Co., of Cincinnati, was married to Miss Winter, of Versailles, Ky., on yesterday morning.

AT the residence of the bride's mother, in this county, on Tuesday morning, January 19, 1875, by Rev. Mr. McElroy, of Lebanon, Mr. P. Miller, of Monticello, representative of Wayne county in the Kentucky Legislature, to Miss Alice Owens, one of Lincoln's charming daughters. The happy party passed through Stanford Tuesday morning *enroute* for Monticello.

May they in each other clasp everything their highest fancy can depict, or eager, lavish hearts can wish—truth, goodness, sympathy, honor, harmony and love—in a word, happiness. Thanks to the bride for a kind remembrance in the way of sweets from the elegantly adorned, and abundantly supplied nuptial table, around which were gathered numerous friends and relatives to celebrate the auspicious salon.

STOCK AND CROP ITEMS.

AT a private sale in Fayette, last week, corn sold at $2 50 per barrel, and stock hogs at $5 60 per 100 lbs.

JOHN B. DICKERSON left here a few days since, over "Walker's line," with a small bunch of mules for the Southern market.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—A. D. Root, address Stanford, Ky., wants to buy twenty-five or thirty small mule colts, at from $20 to $25. 149-4t*

COURT day at Georgetown was lively.—Maj. Hibler reports about 300 cattle on the market, which were sold at prices ranging from 3c. to 5½c.

J. M. MUIR, of Washington county, reached home last week from Mississippi, having sold a car-load of mules at prices equal to about one hundred dollars per head in Kentucky.

PROF. J. B. MYERS exchanged his farm known as the Bush place, on the Crab Orchard pike, to Jos. H. Hacker for 200 acres of the old Garvin farm, paying $900 difference. Hacker sold the same to John M. Hall for $3,000 in cash.

ON last Court day at Richmond, there was not the usual business done on the streets, but a good feeling was manifested in trade, and all the stock offered sold at satisfactory prices. The traders were in good spirits, and all thought this would be a good year for trade.

DANVILLE COURT.—The day was favorable, and crowd large. Capt. English reports. "About four hundred head of horses, mules and cattle offering, with brisk sales in cattle at from 3½ to 4½ cents; mules and horses dull and sellers rather disposed to ship than take the prices offered.

GARRARD COUNTY NEWS.

LANCASTER, Ky., Jan., 20, '75.

Correspondence Interior Journal.

ALL quiet

CIRCUIT Court still in session, at a tremendous cost to the Commonwealth.

THE negro, Bill Bland, concerned in the riot at Lancaster, and charged with shooting Dr. Burdett and Jas. Griffin, was convicted last week, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

THREE United States soldiers stationed at Lancaster, made a raid on a negro dance and raised a row which came near resulting seriously. The soldiers were arrested by the town authorities, and rebuked in the sum of eight dollars and cost.

THE trial of Wm. Ward, charged with burning Wm. Sellers' house in the late riot, consumed several days of the Court. The Jury in his case was made up of citizens of Jessamine and Mercer. The trial will perhaps be concluded to-day.

THE toll-house on the Stanford pike, one mile from Lancaster, which was burned a few days ago, will be rebuilt immediately. In the meantime, the keeper of the gate next to Stanford will take double toll from persons going to, and coming from Lancaster.

CASEY COUNTY NEWS.

MIDDLEBURG, KY., Jan. 19, 1875.

Correspondence Interior Journal:

D. W. COLEMAN, School Commissioner, has opened a school on Knob Lick Creek 1½ miles from this place.

PROF. N. W. HUGHES *alias* "Prowler," left us last Monday morning. Crape worn plentifully on young ladies' arms.

MISS BELLE BUTT and Miss Florence Estes leave us this morning to attend the Stanford Female College. Brine flows freely from the eyes of young gents.

THE Union Lyceum Society met last Friday night under most favorable auspices. Fine music was in attendance executed by C. E. Simpson, Wm. Miller, J. A. Bryant, and S. M. Williams. Splendid speeches were delivered which would have made old Cicero or Demosthenes ashamed of themselves if they had been present.

MR. JAS. K. COFFEY a few days since showed us entirely through his new mill at this place and exhibited to us all of the machinery. We were informed by his miller, Mr Anderson Walls, that the machinery now works to perfection. Mr. Coffey has on hands about 500 bushels of choice red and white wheat from which he is making superior flour. A sample of his "extra family flour" presented to us was tried by our women folks and pronounced unsurpassed. He is prepared to fill all demands in large or small quantities.

ETHELBERT.

BOYLE COUNTY NEWS.

DANVILLE, KY., December 20, 1875.

Correspondence Interior Journal:

MOONLIGHT skating parties go forth from town nightly.

THE weather continues cold and dry, with but little prospects of a change to something more agreeable to fuel consumers.

A PROTRACTED meeting is in progress at the M. E. Church, South, conducted by Dr. Taylor, the pastor, assisted by Rev. Mr. Bruner, of Lebanon, Ky. There have been no additions to the church yet, although the preaching is of a pure and elegant type.

DR. DUNLAP'S horse broke loose from, and upset his buggy, in which he was riding, in the lower end of town last Friday, slightly bruising the Dr.'s head. The horse ran up main-street for some distance, with the shafts of the buggy attached, but found a stopping place by running against O'Rear & Thomas' grocery.

COUNTY Court, yesterday, with a moderately large gathering of people, and not quite an average number of cattle, &c., in the market. Tom English says cattle sold well, and not a supply on hand for buyers. Why don't the people come up with their stock? If they fail to realize prices one Court, they will get a good price the next. This is pre-eminently the stock mart for the South side, in Kentucky. I am satisfied from what I can gather, that two or three hundred head more, could have been sold here yesterday, at remunerative prices.

MR. R. A. BURTON, of Lebanon, was in town Monday, intimating to friends that he is a candidate for the Lieut. Governorship, subject to the action of the ensuing Democratic Convention. Capt. B. is a young man of remarkably pure character, and withal, possesses fine ability, and will doubtless adorn the position to which he so modestly aspires. He is making no public efforts, saying, that he prefers not to make two canvasses—one to secure the nomination, and one, should he be successful before the Convention, to secure his election. This course is modest and commendable

DR. SAVAGE, the agent of the American Bible Society, held his annual meeting last Sunday night, at the 2nd Presbyterian church. The meeting is said to have been one of unusual interest, as several members of the different churches, J. R. Marrs, of the Christian, and J. W. Proctor, of the Methodist—not preachers—read interesting papers, setting forth the value of Bibles upon the morals and civilization of the world. Religious services were suspended at the different churches in town, that all might attend this meeting. The same officers were elected for the ensuing year; Dr. Samuel Ayres, President.

I HAD the pleasure to be present, Sunday, Jan. 3d, at the opening of the new Christian meetinghouse, in Nicholasville, Ky., Elder B. Franklin, of the A. C. Review, being present, to conduct a series of meetings. The house is one of the neatest structures I have seen for sometime. There was $800 raised Sunday, to finish the liquidation of the debt. There were large assemblies present at each meeting, to hear the fearless Franklin hold forth the words of life. Of course, there was no formal ceremony, called, in popular Ecclesiastical parlance, "Dedication," on this occasion. Mr. F. simply referred to the taste displayed in the building, and exhorted the brothers and sisters to adorn the interior of the same, with lives of purity and devotion.

MAJ. A. G. DANIEL, is out in a card in the last *Advocate*, as a candidate for a place in the next General Assembly (Lower House,) of Ky. The Major is an old-time gentleman, and don't believe much in catering to the tastes of "Young America's," and hence, writes his card to suit his peculiar notions of Authography, Syntax and Webster; affirming as he does, on the streets, in its defense, that if the people don't understand what he means by the terms "*kook*," and "*a nuff*," (for cook and enough)—that they should be disfranchised in consequence of mental disability. The Major has served two or three terms in the Kentucky Legislature from Madison and Garrard, and is said, by those who served with him, to have rendered a good account of himself. He is always on the side of economy, an element greatly in demand in our law makers. Col. C. E. B., look sharp.

I would write you more frequently, but you understand the import of my signature, which is, that I write NOW-AND-THEN.

C. S. R. R. Items.

ON last Monday eleven bids for the construction of an iron railway bridge across the Ohio river at the foot of Horne street, were opened by the trustees of the C. S. R. R. The bids ranged from $593,000 up to $1,088,000, the lowest bidder being the Watson Bridge Company, of Patterson, N. J. The structure comprises five spans, including the channel span of 519 feet, which is the longest single span in the world, except one of the same length in Germany, and the total length of the bridge will be 1,597 feet. The officers of the road state that the estimates will be examined at once, and the contract will probably be let in a few days to the lowest and best bidder. The proposals were to be for the structure complete, including both masonry and iron-work. The trustees of the road have determined on the construction of the road by way of Boyce's Station, to a point near the United States reservation in Chattanooga, leaving the question of the selection of the depot grounds, in addition to those donated by the Roan Iron Company, for further consideration, as they expect the right of way and grounds to be furnished by the city of Chattanooga.

Modern Training of Children.

How often do we see at the present day, the mother, at one time delightfully occupied in teaching her children their Bible and their Catechism, and their prayers, and reading to them Sermons on Humility, Meekness and Benevolence; and at another time, will encourage them by her remarks and example, in every sort of vanity and pride; in the most foolish self-consequence, and the most absurd disdain of others, who are their superiors in intellect and morals. And the father will talk to his sons of the honor, and dignity, and duties of the perfect gentleman, and the next hour, will indulge or applaud their insolent manners toward older persons, or those who happen not to have as much money as they have, as a mark of spirit, and even laugh at their insolence or treachery, as proofs of their talents for getting along in the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED!

5,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

PAID IN CASH FOR WHEAT.

APPLY TO

S. A. B. MARKSBURY, Lancaster, Ky.,

—OR—

149-2t FORESTUS REID, Stanford, Ky.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Sale Of Land

As Assignee of Garwood B. Dunn, I will offer at public sale, at the Court-house door in Lancaster, Garrard county, Ky., between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., on Monday, February 8th, 1875, a tract of about 153 acres of land in said county, about two miles from Bryantsville and one east of Camp Dick Robinson. It is fine land, in good state of cultivation. Information in regard to title, condition of land and terms of sale made known on day of sale.

149-14t C. J. STILLMAN, Assignee.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Gov. Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain Feb. 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without further postponement or delay on any account whatever. R. T. DURRETT, President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary. 149-4t

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off on February 27th, or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.
C. M. BRIGGS, Agent and Manager,
Room 4 Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

BANK REPORT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL BANK!

OF SOMERSET,

At Somerset, in the State of Kentucky, at Close of Business Dec. 31, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$147,097 79
Overdrafts	648 51
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
Due from reserve and redeeming agents	16,501 15
Due from other National Banks	6,406 87
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures	4,202 23
Current expenses, taxes paid	336 90
Premiums paid	10,000 00
Bills of other National Banks	5,551 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	196 15
Legal-tender notes	8,902 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders five per cent Redemption Fund	6,750 00
Total	$351,067 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund	12,465 84
Other undivided profits	5,455 52
Nat. Bank notes outstanding	135,000 00
Individual Deposits	48,146 61
Total	$351,067 87

STATE OF KENTUCKY, County of Pulaski. }

I, Robert Gibson, Cashier of the National Bank of Somerset, Kentucky, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROBERT GIBSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1875. J. H. WOODCOCK, N. P.

CORRECT ATTEST:
J. M. PARRIS, W. H. PETTUS, Wm. GIBSON, } Directors

LITERARY.

THE BEST PAPER. TRY IT.

Postage Free

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN now in its 30th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 4, 1875.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers for Workmen and Employers, in all the various arts.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

ENGRAVINGS illustrating Improvements, Discoveries and Important Works, pertaining to civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

FARMERS, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers and People of all Professions, will find the Scientific American useful to them. It should have a place in every family, Library, Study, Office, and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy or School.

A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several Hundred Engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 20 a year by mail, including postage. Discount to clubs. Special circulars and Specimens sent free. May be had of all News Dealers.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co., are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than fifty thousand applications have been made for patents through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms, Models of New Inventions and sketches examined and advice free. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Patents are often sold in part or whole, to persons attracted to the invention by such notice. Send for Pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents.

Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Branch Office cor F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

A BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

St. Nicholas for 1875.

Of this book Charles Dudley Warner writes: "In the bound volume of St. Nicholas with its glory of red and gold, we have a permanent addition to the literature of the young. Never before has a much literary and artistic talent co-operated in the service of children. It is a continual education of their taste and of their honor and courage. I do not see how it can be made any better, and I think children don't like it I think it is time to change the kind of children in this country."

St. Nicholas for 1875.

The prospectus of the second volume shows there is to be no falling off, but an increase in its literary and pictorial attractions. Among other attractive features are

Two Splendid Serial Stories,

'THE YOUNG SURVEYOR,'

by J. T. Trowbridge, author of the Jack Hazard Stories, etc.

"EIGHT COUSINS,"

by Louisa M. Alcott, author of "Little Women," etc.

The peculiar features of ST NICHOLAS, which have conduced so largely to its popularity, will be kept up with spirit. Short and easy stories in French, German and Latin for translation will appear occasionally; while Jack-in-the-Pulpit, the Letter Box, and the Riddle Box, will continue to be full of interest, and the department for very young readers will be enlarged.

Bayard Taylor and other distinguished travelers will give Stories of Foreign Countries.

Mr Rideing will continue his series of delightful and Instructive Papers on Practical Subjects.

Mr. Bartlett and others will attend to the department of Home entertainments, Tableaux Vivants. New writers, in addition to our present large corps of contributors, will give young people of all ages, Poems, Jingles, Stories, Sketches, and Papers on History, Biography, Travel, Adventure, Natural History, Out-door and In-door Sports, Boys' and Girls' Handicraft, Kindergarten Games, Literature, with a hearty sprinkling of fun throughout the volume.

Price $3 a year, but up to Jan. 1st we will send the twelve numbers for the year just closed (Vol. I) for only $2. The same, Elegantly Bound in Red and Gold will be sent, charges paid, for $4.

One year's subscription and twelve back numbers, $5. One year's subscription and volume one, bound as above, sent, charges paid, for $6.

All postages will be prepaid by us.

SCRIBNER & CO., No. 654 Broadway, New York.

DENTISTRY.

LEE F. HUFFMAN,

SURGEON DENTIST!

STANFORD, KENTUCKY,

Having secured the rooms on Lancaster street formerly occupied by Dr. George McRoberts, deceased, now offers his services to the citizens of this town and vicinity—as a Dental Surgeon. 132-ly

NOTICE.

ALL KINDS OF

HAULING, PLOWING, &C.

Done at reasonable prices. Extra strong team and trusty driver.
146-tf. J. R. MYERS.

STRAY NOTICE.

Taken up as a Stray

By Dr. George Nunn, near Milledgeville, Lincoln county, Ky., a sorrel horse with "Poll-evil," 12 or 15 years old, 11½ hands high, and valued by me at (15) fifteen dollars. Dec. 29, 1874.
146-1t JOHN P. HUFFMAN, J. P. L. C.

LAND SALES.

FARM FOR SALE.

The farm on which Col. R. J. Breckinridge recently resided, in Lincoln county, near Shelby City, on the Stanford and Knob Lick turnpike, is offered for sale. Said farm contains about 400 acres, with comfortable improvements, and will be sold as a whole or in parts.

For further information apply to the undersigned, adjoining the farm, or address at Shelby City, Ky.
6-tf A. K. DENNEY.

SMALL LINCOLN COUNTY

FARM FOR SALE!

I offer at private sale, on reasonable terms, my excellent small farm, containing 88 acres of choice lands, situated two miles north of Stanford. The farm has a new and commodious farm-house upon it; is well-watered and eligible. Address me at Hustonville.
6-6mo-to G. F. PEACOCK.

HANGING FORK FARM FOR SALE.

My health having failed, I desire to sell my farm situated one half mile from Hustonville, containing

174 Acres,

of good land, well improved. Good schools and churches convenient. For farther particulars apply to GEO. B. COOPER, Hustonville, Ky. 72-tf

LINCOLN COUNTY

FARM FOR SALE!

I offer for sale my place containing 19 acres, situated 2 1-2 miles North of Stanford, near the Stanford and Danville turnpike. Said farm has a good, new house containing four rooms below and two above up on it; is well watered, has a splendid young orchard with 60 choice fruit trees, etc. For terms, etc., address, at Stanford, Ky, G. W. COOK.

I also offer for sale or rent my two story frame store house on Lancaster street in Stanford, near 117-3m the Post Office. Any person desiring to see the property can find the key at the Post Office.
130-tf

HANGING FORK

FARM FOR SALE!

Having determined to embark in another branch of business I wish to sell my farm situated on the Danville and Stanford pike five miles from either place and immediately on the Hanging Fork containing 135 acres about one half in a good state of cultivation and the balance well set in grass. With an abundance of never failing water, a good two story dwelling, Kitchen, Barn, Icehouse and all other necessary out buildings, good fencing and a No. 1 orchard.—Terms moderate, for farther particulars, call on me on the premises.
J. M. COOPER.

A BARGAIN!

Small Farm For Sale!

We offer for sale, privately, the well-known small farm within half a mile of the Courthouse at Stanford, Lincoln county, Kentucky,—belonging to the heirs of the late Doctor John Craig. The improvements are good; commodious frame dwelling with all necessary outhouses; wood and water abundant; fine vineyard and orchards. There are about

118 ACRES IN THE TRACT.

Terms reasonable. Address R. B. CRAIG, or S. P. CRAIG, Stanford, Ky.
132-tf

AN EXTRA

Fine Farm For Sale!

Situated 4 miles South-east of Mill Springs, Wayne county, Kentucky, and contains

Three Hundred Acres,

150 of which is fine bottom land well adapted to growing corn, wheat, oats and grass. It is superior meadow land. About fifty acres are upland, well timbered, balance timbered land, having the best quality of all kinds of timber, suitable for rails and lumber for buildings of all kinds. It has a

GOOD BRICK DWELLING,

barn, and other buildings necessary for every convenience upon it. It is in a good neighborhood and near a good church and school-house. It is within four miles of steamboat landing on the Cumberland river, and within 10 miles of the C. S. R. R. crossing at Point Burnside. This valuable farm with the improvements is offered

For Five Thousand Dollars,

one half down and the other in one and two years with interest from date. It certainly will increase in value as the Cincinnati Southern Railroad approaches completion. This is a good chance for a cheap farm. For farther information address or call on the undersigned at Mill Springs, Wayne county, Kentucky.
121-tf WILLIAM EAST.

P. S.—If desired, I will divide the farm into two parts, and sell one for $3,500, and the other for $1,500

GIFT CONCERT.

THE LAST CONCERT

Public Library of Kentucky.

POSTPONED FOR

A FULL DRAWING,

TO 27th FEBRUARY, 1875.

THE SHORT POSTPONEMENT NOW ANNOUNCED IS POSITIVELY THE LAST AND A DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY BE HAD ON 27th FEBRUARY; IN GUARANTEE OF WHICH WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO REFUND THE PURCHASE PRICE OF TICKETS IN CASE IT SHOULD NOT.

THE SCHEME IS

One Hundred Thousand Tickets,

20,000 Gifts.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all Cash		2,500,000

2,500,000 DOLLARS IN GIFTS, ALL CASH

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$ 50 00
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For Tickets and Information Address
THO. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent and Manager,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
144-tf

1875. 1875.

OFFERS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The Old Year, with its toils, troubles, joys and sorrows, has departed, and the fresh and vigorous New Year has begun its measured existence. With the birth of the New Year, new plans, new purposes and new resolutions are in order. Hence it is proper that business men should make known their programme for the year to their friends, patrons, and the public generally.

E. B. HAYDEN,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS,

FURNITURE, CARPETS, WALL-PAPER, ETC.

MAIN STREET, STANFORD, KY.,

Extends to his old patrons, friends, and the public generally his acknowledgements for the liberal patronage given him in the past, and asks a continuance of the same under the following conditions:

FIRST,—A prompt settlement by cash or note of last year's accounts.

SECOND,—That he will extend to them such accommodations in the way of Reasonable Credit as their necessities demand.

THIRD,—That he furnishes the best goods at the very lowest prices, and deals fairly and honorably with all.

FOURTH,—That he keeps a full and complete stock of fresh and desirable goods.

FIFTH,—That he will not be undersold by any Cash or Time house in the country.

Having faith in the integrity of his patrons and their ability to make good their promises, he ignores

THE SEMI-POPULAR CASH SYSTEM,

And will continue to accommodate his old patrons, and solicits the custom of all honest men, in or out of the county.

CASH-PAYING CUSTOMERS will find his goods and prices satisfactory upon comparison 147-

BARGAINS FOR THE NEW YEAR!

OFFERED AT

THE FARMERS' AND GRANGERS' STORE!

MAIN STREET, SOMERSET, KY.,

G. H. ENSEL, PROPRIETOR.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

PRICES LOWERED TO SUIT THE TIMES.

NEW FRIENDS AND NEW PATRONS

FOR THE NEW YEAR

Will Receive Every Encouragement to Deal with Ensel.

TAKE YOUR BARTER TO ENSEL'S.

REMEMBER TO GO TO THE DUTCHMAN'S STORE!

HOTELS.

E. B. & A. P. PENDLETON,

PROPRIETORS OF

PENDLETON HOUSE!

Corner of Main and Somerset St's,

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House newly fitted and furnished. Fare low, and accommodations first-class. 110-tf

NOTICES, ETC.

BUY

W. R. Dillion's Pine Hill Coal.

No dirt, no slack, no sulphur.

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I WILL FURNISH

First-class Building Stone,

On the cars, at this place, at $2 per perch. Address D. G. COLLIER, Crab Orchard, Ky
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BREEDER OF

Pure English Chester Pigs,

AT MAPLE GROVE, Lincoln county, Ky., five miles from Stanford, on the Danville pike. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Customers address, Stanford, Ky.

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THE

SOUTHERN MUTUAL

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HOME OFFICE:

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This Company issues Policies upon all well-tried plans of Life Insurance.

No restrictions on residence or travel, except within the Tropics.

Dividends paid annually after the second payment.

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4

GOOD NIGHT.

BY MARGARET HOLMES.

The fire is out; the room grows cold;
Let me my mantle closer fold;
The chill creeps to the very bone,
I seem more truly now alone.
Since all that brilliant leaping blaze,
Gone like the light of hopeful days,
Has left but ashes lying there
Where late was such a ruddy glare,
My footsteps echo through the room,
And fright the shadows in the gloom
Of corners shaded from the light—
Ah! this is lonely! friends, good night.

The fire is out! my heart is dead!
No cheering warmth from embers red
Falls on me, where I sit alone,
With rosy glow as once it shone
On fair young forms and lovely faces,
That from my life have lost their places,
And in each stead a grassy grave,
All in exchange that death e'er gave.
About my feet the hillocks lie,
Above my head a frowning sky;
I see no bow of promise there,
The loved are gone; Ah! tell me where!
My heart, my place of graves, good night!

The fire is out! Oh, soul of mine,
For thee no living flames can shine!
To thee no more on upward wing,
Shall it be given to soar and sing,
And in that solitude on high
Meet thy Creator eye to eye.
The holy fires of hope and faith,
Have burned to ashes; cold in death
Their vestals lie; their shields of trust
All covered o'er with damp and rust.
Close shut the sepulcher from sight!
My darkened soul, to thee, good night!

—*Sunday Herald, Indianapolis.*

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

BY ALFRED B. PHILLIPS.

My brother and I are twins. There can be no mistake about that, for our likeness to each other is so great that it is positively unpleasant to our friends and ourselves. The celebrated Corsican Brothers were not more alike than we are; that is, as far as personal appearance goes; beyond that Jim and I are utterly dissimilar. For instance: I am fond of trade, Jim hates it; I have a great dislike for horse-racing, Jim dotes upon what he pleases to call "the Turf;" I avoid danger to such an extent that I have heard some uncharitable people call my caution cowardice; now, nothing pleases my brother better than running risks; I am quiet and peaceable to a fault, while Jim is always up to mischief, and constantly in hot water; in a word, two creatures more alike in features and unlike in character never existed.

Of course this likeness caused us no end of trouble. Many and many a time have I had to answer for Jim's faults. If he robbed the orchard, I was sure to be beaten for it, although I detested unripe fruit, and therefore could not share in the plunder for which I had to pay the penalty.

For all that, we were the best of friends, and always ready to assist each other in any way we could, and, in spite of all the annoyances, never quarrelled.

At the age of fourteen Jim and I were apprenticed to a butterman, who resided in Acton. Of course I was the master's favorite, for I stuck well to business, while Jim spent all his leisure time with the men from the training stables, and took more interest in making up a betting-book than in serving his customers. When we had served our time I determined to start in business, and asked brother to join me, but he would not listen to my proposal.

"No, no, Dick," he said; "I've done with the butter and bacon forever—that is, except for breakfast or tea. I intend going in for horse-racing. I have already put up a few pounds on the Derby, and I am now busy making up a book for Ascot."

In vain I tried to persuade him to give up the idea; he was determined, and when Jim had made up his mind nothing could make him alter it. I was very sorry, for I looked upon Jim as entirely lost; for in my opinion, betting meant bankruptcy, both in cash and honor. However, I trusted that Jim would soon see the folly of his ways, and would be glad to join me in my shop. I pictured to myself the happiness I should feel when that moment arrived (for that my shop would fail never entered my thoughts more than it did that Jim would ever make a fortune by betting, as he has since) and became almost anxious for the news that my brother had lost his money.

It was a proud day for me when I first opened my shop in High street, Whitechapel; my bosom heaved with delight at the sight of my first customer, who, by the way, only bought an ounce of butter; but it was but the commencement of the gigantic trade I intended to do; and therefore I was happy. As the day advanced my trade increased, and at night, when I counted the contents of my till, I found that I had every reason to congratulate myself, and therefore, in a luckless hour, determined to smoke a pipe and have a glass in the parlor of a neighboring public house. Accordingly I put on my hat and started off, and in a few minutes I was comfortably seated in the snug parlor, puffing my tobacco and quaffing my ale.

The company was neither numerous nor select, being mostly composed of butchers, a set of men of whom I have rather a horror, I don't know why. They are highly useful, and, I have no doubt, honest set of men; but all people have their antipathies, and butchers are one of mine. However, I disguised my feelings, and joined in the coversation, hoping thereby to make myself agreeable to the company, among whom were many of my neighbors.

How I did it I can not tell, but by some means I managed to offend a big, hulking fellow, whom I recognized as the owner of a butcher's shop exactly facing my establishment. I tried all I could to soothe the monster, but he glared at me like an ogre, and made such very strong remarks that I thought it better to keep silent, thereby to let the storm blow over. Vain hope! the butcher being unable to speak to me, in consequence of my silence, vented his malice by speaking of me. He complained about tradesmen opening new shops in opposition to the old ones; declared that he had been made quite sick by some bad butter that he had seen that day; and hoped, when the inspector of weights and measures visited the neighborhood, that he would look after some shopkeepers in particular, for he, Mr. Grote had watched one fellow tampering with his weights and scales all day.

I knew he meant me, for I certainly had amused myself in the intervals of serving my customers by polishing up my scales and weights, and as I saw by their looks that the company knew that wretch intended me, I had no help for it but to reply.

"Sir," said I, in the most conciliatory manner possible, "I am exceedingly sorry that I should unwittingly offended you, as it appears I have done; but I can not fail to see that your observations are evidently for me."

"If the cap fits, you may wear it," grinned the brute. I shan't mention names, to give any one the opportunity of getting the law of me; I ain't so green."

"The cap does not fit," I replied; "for I beg to say that my butter is excellent, my scales just, and that all your accusations are entirely false."

With a howl of rage, the brute sprang from his seat and dashed his pipe in my face. Luckily two of his companions seized him, so that I was able to make my escape from the room; but as I fled I could hear him vociferating, "Come on, you coward—let me go—yah! you cur!" and so on, until I had left the house.

From that moment my life was one of misery. That horrid wretch Grote would not let me alone; he teased me morning, noon and night, until I became the laughing-stock of the neighborhood, and, consequently, my trade fell off until ruin seemed to stare me in the face. My neighbors avoided me as if I had the plague, and some went so far as to join the butcher in annoying me, so that at last I became frightened to go out, and passed my evenings in the little palor behind my shop, making up my books.

One night, while I was so engaged, a ring came at the bell. I opened the door, and a man, clad in a long cloak, the collar of which was turned up so as to conceal his face, rushed into the passage, a proceeding I no sooner remarked than I immediately prepared to rush into the street, for I can not bear burglars; but before I could execute my purpose the fellow caught me the shoulder, and, in tones that froze my very blood, whispered in my ear:

"Don't be a fool, Dick; come in and shut the door, or I shall be seized."

"Jim!" I stammered. "Why, what is the matter?"

"Shut the door and come into the parlor; then I will tell you."

I did as he commanded, and then waited impatiently for the explanation of this sudden and mysterious visit.

"Phew!" said Jim, as he threw off his cloak, "I've had a narrow escape."

"Dick, I am ruined," cried my brother, throwing himself into a chair. "I backed the wrong horse for the St. Leger, and have lost all my money."

"I knew you would, Jim," I said; "I knew you would. But it's no use crying over spilt milk, as the proverb says; you must come and share with me, though heaven knows that I have not much to offer you, for that horrid butcher has nearly ruined me."

"You're a good fellow, Dick; but I have worse news still. You must know that I had a thousand pounds placed in my hands to buy horses for a gentleman. So convinced was I that Vanderdecken would win this race, that I not only put my money on him, but also that which I had in trust. I have lost all, and have had to fly to avoid the police."

The frightful news so overcome me that I could only wring my hands, and exclaim:

"O, what is to be done? what is to be done?"

"This is what must be done," said Jim, in a hurried whisper; "you must take my clothes and my name, and I will take yours in exchange; you must go down to Acton to my rooms, and I carry on your business here. Do you see?"

"Yes, I see; but the police may arrest me by mistake."

"Of course they will; that's the beauty of the thing. I expect to make a hatful of money over the next race, and when I have done that I shall show up, declare that the whole affair has been a mistake; either pay the thousand pounds or buy the horses; you will be released, and can bring an action for damages for false imprisonment."

"Yes, that's all very well, Jim; but suppose you should not win all this money?"

"Nonsense, my dear fellow! I *must* win it. It's as safe as the bank."

"Yes, but so was Vanderdecken."

"O, bother Vanderdecken! I tell you I must win; beside, should I fail, I bolt over to France; then you prove your identity, they must release you, and *there* you are."

"Yes; but in the meantime I shall be in prison."

"Not necessarily; you must keep close, and then, perhaps, they may not find you. I will give you a letter to my friend, Bob Kirby—you are sure to find him at the 'Bit and Bridle'—and he will tell you what to do. You must not write to me here. Bob will do all the writing, and let you know how things are going. Now, come and let us change clothes; there is not a moment to lose, or you will be too late for the train."

"But, my business?" I gasped, for I did not like the job at all.

"O! I can take care of that; you know I understand the trade."

"But the butcher?"

"I must put up with him, I suppose," said Jim, looking rather blue. "Of course. it is not pleasant; but nothing is in this world, and, as you have stood his insults for a long time, I suppose I shall be able to bear it for a little while. There is the letter; now off with your clothes and put on mine."

How Jim did it I can't say, but in less than a quarter of an hour I was dressed in his clothes, and turned out of my own house.

I crept along the road trembling at the sight of a policeman, and wondering at the little notice they took of me. I reached the train in safety, and arrived in Acton without being arrested.

I found the "Bit and Bridle" and Bob Kirby, to whom I delivered the letter. He read it, and at once took me to Jim's rooms, advising me not to move therefrom if I valued my liberty. Need I say that I felt very uncomfortable, and obeyed his orders to a letter?

On the second night after my arrival in Acton, Mr. Kirby came to my rooms and told me I must prepare to start for London at once.

"You take care you are not seen," he continued; "for if you were caught now things would be very awkward. Tell Jim he must come down here at once; he had better walk down, for the trains may be watched. If he can get down without being seen, all will be well; but if not, I fear they will try to make it a case of conspiracy."

O, how bitterly I repeated having consented to leave my butter-shop! for, all things considered, the police were to me worse than the butcher. By keeping myself a strict prisoner in my own house, I could avoid the butcher; but there was no safety from the police.

With a beating heart I crept up to my own shop, and knocked gently at the door, which was opened directly by Jim, to whom I delivered my dreadful message.

"I must be off at once, Dick," he said; "we must change clothes directly. You will be all right, for I have made every believe I was you. I made a capital tradesman, after all. I've sent your business up wonderfully."

"I am very glad to hear it, Jim; I'm sure it needed it. But how about the butcher?"

"O, he has been a great nuisance, certainly; but look here, Dick, don't you be half so easy with him. I don't believe he has half the pluck he pretends to have."

"I do—I *know* it!" was my rueful answer; "but if the business is improving, I shall try to put up with the annoyance."

"That's right, Dick. And now good-by. I'm much obliged to you for what you have done. If any of the girls say you made love to them, you will know that I am the culprit—only don't you say so, but keep the fun up. It's not disagreeable work, I can assure you. Ha! ha! ha! nobody would believe you if you were to swear it was me. So good-by, and take care of yourself."

With a hearty laugh Jim went on his road, and I, with a sad heart, sought my bed.

I rose very early the next morning and took down the shutters, so as to avoid meeting that horrid butcher. A few minutes afterward a very pretty girl came fluttering into the shop, and, with many a pretty smile and simper, purchased half a pound of best, fresh butter.

"Why, how dull you are this morning, Mr. Perkins!" she exclaimed, with a pretty, sly glance.

"Dull?" I replied, in a dreamy manner.

"O, nonsense!" she cried, "it is no good putting on that modest air, after the way you behaved yesterday. Do you know, when you first came here, we all thought you such a sneak—at least most of us did; but I always said that you were not so demure as you wished to make out—and the way you snatched that kiss from me yesterday proves it."

"So," thought I "that is the way Master Jim has been improving my business, is it?"

I looked at the little rosy mouth, and could not blame him—nay, I ventured to follow his example, and did so with the greatest success.

"Do you know," said the young lady, putting her arms on the counter—"do you know I have liked you ever since you thrashed that big bully, Grote, the butcher?"

"What!" I exclaimed, in amazement, "thrashed Grote?"

"Of course you did, when he came over here swearing he would pull your nose! O, I did like the cool way in which you went to meet him and knocked him down. It was *splendid*."

Could it be possible? Had my twin brother thrashed the butcher and left me to reap the glory? As if to confirm my suspicions, at the very instant Grote appeared in his shop—and, O, his face! It was a mass of bruises! I stepped out on the pavement to have a look at him closer. On seeing me he bowed politely, but I merely shook my fist at him, and he retreated rapidly.

I can not describe how my business increased from that day, and all through Jim's boldness and light-heartedness. During the day I received a letter from my dear brother, in which he informed me that he had not lost his money; but having heard of my misery, he invented this little plot to save me.

I have now several large shops. Jim has never joined me, he having retired from the turf, and become a gentleman farmer. I am married, and have a large family. My eldest boy is about to marry Miss Grote, Grote having become very good friends with me, and, what is better, *very rich*. But, good friends as we are, I have never thought it worth while to inform him of his slight mistake.

Jack in the Box.

Some years ago there lived a personage well known to the London police under the *sobriquet* of "Jack in the Box." He had perfected a most ingenious system of theft, which he worked with great pecuniary profit, though in the result disastrously. He had a box so constructed that he could himself lie in it easily and obtain the air necessary for respiration. He would have his luggage booked from one station to another, and labeled, "To be left till called for." He took care to send it by a train that would arrive at its destination in the middle of the night, so that all the luggage, including his box, which included himself, would be stored till the next morning. Then, in the middle of the night, when all the luggage had been safely locked up, he would get out of his own box, and deliberately and at his leisure, open all the trunks which he found around him. He would have plenty of time for this purpose, and he had about him duplicates of all the keys employed by the trunk makers, so that he could open whatever he liked. He never took too much out of any one box, or robbed from more than one box of the same party, but went impartially collecting whatever was most valuable and least likely to be traced. These he packed into his own box and retired with them, duly locking himself up. In the morning he would be called for, and handed over by the unconscious railway porters to his confederates in the scheme.

Dante's Resting Place.

Charles Warren Stoddard writes from Ravenna:

"Dante is buried just around the corner. It is pleasant to have his grave so near, that is, it would be pleasant if it were any sort of a grave. Don't come to Ravenna with the hope of dropping a tear under the melancholy cypresses that are so far out of range. Don't seek this spot to pluck the thin grass blades that grew themselves in such profusion. Dante lies under more marble than is necessary to mark the place of his sepulchre, and all that is visible is of little interest. A cold relief and half a dozen metal wreaths, with ribbons streaming from them, are not the sort of memorials one naturally looks for at the tomb of him who had Paradise at his finger ends while he lived, and doubtless inherited it when he died. At the museum you find, among other objects of peculiar interest, the box that once contained the bones of the marvelous poet, a cast of his face, with the long, heavy nose and prominent chin, a profile less pleasing than that given him in most portraits."

SINCE the importation of the Chinese into this country, big feet among the fair sex have gone out of fashion. The style now is to wear a shoe with only a heel, tied up with ebony buttons.

TOPICS OF THE TIME.

King Kalakaua, in his swings around the circle of the American domain has shown to those who oppose the missionary spirit in the wide-awake churches, how readily the "savage" races may understand and adapt themselves to the customs of civilization. We don't mean to say that the King is a savage. He has been raised in a good family, but he comes of a race that may be called savage without any great stretch of the truth. His journey through the United States has done good both to himself and to us. He will doubtless return to his little island with more enlarged views on all questions, and will, of course, endeavor to raise his nation and his people to a higher position in civilization. Intercommunication among neighbors—the nations are all neighbors now—and an international hobnobbing "over the walnuts and the wine" is the peacemaker of the future.

—The New York *Graphic* is a paper of the modern school, full of modern thought, modern fearlessness, and is up with the age in the spirit of its editorials, the wit of its brevities, and the freshness of its news. Its illustrations are, most of them, prime too. A late one, we observe, is "the death struggle on the ragged edge." It represents those indomitable Americans, Beecher and Tilton, dressed in Roman garb, in a death struggle on the narrow bridge over a terrible chasm between two precipices. A pair of vultures, perched on the summit of a tree, are looking with hungry expectation on the fight. The following lines, a parody on Macaulay's "Lays of Rome," accompany the sketch:

Then out spake Decius Tilton: "By all the gods of war,
One of us two must fall to-day and sink to rise no more.
And thou, Tarquinius Beecher, for that which thou hast done,
By this right hand shall die the death before the set of sun!"

Now grapple on that narrow bridge, with hell beneath their feet,
The champions of right and wrong, as when two tigers meet.
God speed the right, and conquer he who knows his quarrel just;
The traitor's end of traitor friend be his who licks the dust.

—We have had very singular weather this season, quite inconsistent. The weather clerk has not been entirely able to make up his mind what to do. "First it blew, then it snew, then it thew, and then it up and friz." That's the kind of weather we've had. About the second week in January, "old Probs." said we were going to have some cold weather. "Old Probs." was correct, we *did* have it; the thermometer suddenly sunk to the bottom of the tube, and the cold snap came on with a vengeance, all over the country. The little streams froze up at once, and the big ones became a glare of floating ice. A good thing for the ice crop, but terrible on those too poor to have hearthstones and a good supply of coals.

—Of the twelve jurors in the Beecher-Tilton case, the first is a Methodist, the second is not a Church member, the third is a carpenter and a hard-shell Baptist, the fourth is a German and goes to all the Churches, the fifth is a member of the Catholic Church, the sixth is a druggist and a Presbyterian, the seventh is a builder and a Roman Catholic, the eighth is an Englishman who attends the Episcopalian Church, the ninth is a cork merchant, and says he seldom attends Church, the tenth is an Episcopalian, the eleventh is a Presbyterian, the twelfth is a grocer and member of a Protestant Church; all are reliable, good men, who read newspapers, and who have read both sides of the Beecher and Tilton romance without prejudice. It is expected that their verdict will settle the business. Hope it will. Pools, however, are being bet on the result among the New York sporting men, and odds are given that there will be a disagreement.

—The country is full of life, vigor, vim, fun, frolic and excitement, just about these times; not only in this country, but in other countries. There is the "Louisiana affair," as it is called, where the troops were considered necessary in order to assist legislators to make up their minds how to organize. The noise of that pretty little business is heard from Dan to Beersheba; and the tale is such a long and exciting one, that we can't do justice to it in the "topics." The President, however, has written a message on the matter, and legislatures, and town councils, and mass meetings all over the country are letting fly resolutions that smell of a present conflict.

—And the papers are full of Mr. Beecher again, his trial being in progress. We have long descriptions of him in the daily journals, even to the slightest movement of a hair, the twinkle of an eyelash, and the specks on his finger-nails. The illustrated papers give us portraits of the judge and jury, the lawyers, the witnesses, and prominent people in the audience; and let us know all about how Beecher and Tilton conduct themselves when they come in contact in Court. It is all very interesting again. The old story rewritten, put in a new shape, revamped, colored and stretched on a new canvas.

—And in Spain, Alfonso has marched forward to the throne. Daily accounts have been given of his progress and reception in different cities of his dominion, and of the opinions of great public men and influential newspapers. But Don Carlos likes it not. The acceptance of the throne by his cousin (for Alfonso is his cousin) goes against the grain of the soldier, and the Don's armies have not yet knocked their swords into pruning knives and their spears into shepherds' crooks.

—Thus the great world seethes as a cauldron, or shakes with earthquake throes, politically and socially; and a mortal terror seizes the soul of the man of peace with vivid presentiments of the dire destruction of this grand fabric.

JACK and Jim Reynolds, cousins and loafers, were playing poker in a bar-room near Augusta, Maine. Jack held a straight, with an ace at the head, and to his intense delight, Jim put down the money as fast as he raised until the pool amounted to over ten dollars. Then Jim called, and Jack threw down his straight. Then Jim threw down four aces. This indicated the miracle of five aces in one pack or a fraud, and Jack expressed his opinion that there was "shenanagen going on." He examined Jim's aces, and found that one of them was a tray, with the end spots chalked out. A fight ensued for the stakes, in which Jim was stabbed, and Jack had his nose bitten, but neither got the money, because somebody stole it while they were fighting.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOW LONG TO GO DRY.—The St. Lawrence county dairymen have been discussing the length of time a dairy cow should go dry. After two hours debate a vote was taken, which resulted in a six weeks' vacation for each dairy cow, beginning with the first of January each year. The cows may protest against being granted a vacation at a time when all their friends are fastened in the stanchions, the amusements of bovine society of little interest, and the festal board covered with corn stalks and raw beets. Doubtless if the cows should have a two hours' talk, they would approve Secretary Morrow's plan of devoting their attention to family matters in the fall, and having a six weeks' vacation in the summer, when the town fairs are in blossom and the circus is abroad in the land.

EFFECTS OF CORN FODDER ON LAND. It was held in the discussion at the recent State Fair at Rochester that corn in orchards was an advantage, owing to the cultivation which the land received; and it was further mentioned in the remarks elicited that corn sown for fodder, in which case there were no ears to draw substance from the soil, improved rather than depleted the land, by the vegetable matter which the roots furnished the soil. This is on the principle that land improves by grazing. The grass is fed off without going to seed. The cases are parallel, as corn is a grass. It is encouraging to those who grow corn for fodder that this is so. Good crops can thus be realized for feeding green during the summer, or if not all needed saved for winter feed, the land remaining the same, or better fitted for other equally good or superior crops. Clover is still more beneficial to land. The two should be more grown, especially for the purpose of feeding in a drouth, or when the grass becomes rank and hard, and also as feed during the hot days, particularly the hot noons, when cows should be put up or have access to shade and then fed. Cows giving milk should be thus treated, as exposure to the hot sun begets fever, and the effect is communicated to the milk.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE AYRSHIRE COW.—Formerly, in Scotland, farming was so poor that in the spring the people bled their cattle to get blood to mix with a little oatmeal. So much of the land was wet and swampy that but little could be cultivated. Wheat was seldom grown except on a nobleman's estate, and a large portion of the country was as much in common as are the Western plains. And yet the grass was rich and abundant, and so it came to pass, between 1750 and 1800, the celebrated Ayrshire cow grew out of this distress.

That is to say, some families sorely pressed for the means to sustain life had a cow which they cared for winter and summer with the greatest attention; she was driven to the richest and thickest grass, she was housed in winter with the children, and fed from the carefully stored hay, and, above all, she was milked until the last possible drop was obtained. From kindness, good feed and close milking a calf sprang equal at least to its mother. Then began neighborhood fame; perhaps the laird and the noble obtained some of the stock, and the same care being bestowed, followed by "a selection of the fittest," a noble race growing out of the direst necessity has been given to the world. I may note here that no valuable race of cattle has ever been known to originate except in a country of excellent grass.—*Dr. Cross.*

SPRING HOUSES AND DAIRYING.—The West is not noted for the number of its springs. Indeed, the natural formation of the country, underlaid as it generally is by deep stratum of clay, forbids the occurrence of springs, except rarely; and, when found, they are usually in such places that, from the nature of the situation, there must be more or less miasma present, rendering them altogether unfit for one of the purposes for which it is claimed they are valuable, that is, cooling and keeping pure the milk.

That cold water is one of the cheapest mediums for cooling and keeping cool the milk there is no doubt; but, to secure this end by means of spring water, unless it can be brought into the dairy house from a higher altitude by means of pipes, is by no means easy of performance. In any event springs are rare, and particularly so where the water can be brought in pipes to the dairy house. The lack may be cheaply supplied by the system of artesian water, which, in many places, lies at such a depth beneath the surface as to be available; and, when it does not, water may be easily raised from surface wells by the cheap power of windmills.

Whether the milk be intended for cheese or butter, it is essential that it be not only cooled, but aerated, to remove the animal odor. When the milk is to be separated from the butter, the use of a cooling medium becomes imperative, since not only is it necessary to remove the odor, but the milk must be kept at such a temperature that the milk may not sour until the cream has had time to rise. The butter should be worked and packed. A cool cellar or the ice house is the proper place to keep it until sold.

The water of ordinary deep wells will be found to be about fifty degrees, a good temperature for milk if a constant flow is kept about it. The water obtained at great depths, as is the case in the vicinity of Chicago and some other points, would be too warm, but in such cases ice may be used, over which the water may flow before, or just as it enters the tank in which the milk is kept.

Whatever the plan adopted for keeping the temperature of the milk house low, the old fashioned style of spring houses is a thing of the past. Spring houses must usually be situated in localities where there is more or less miasma, and below the surrounding surface. Miasma, being heavier than the air, must naturally flow to and remain in the spring house. Coolness is essential, but pure air is the essence of success, either in cheese making or butter making.

Household Helps.

CERTAIN CURE FOR A RATTLESNAKE BITE OR SPIDER STING.—A physician in Oregon writes: "Take the yolk of a good egg, put in a teacup, and stir in as much salt as will make it thick enough not to run off, and spread a plaster and apply to the wound. Do this when bitten or stung, and I will insure your life for a sixpence. I have tried this remedy in a number of cases, and have never known it to fail."

RAW BEEF FOR DYSENTERY.—Take half a pound of juicy beef, free from any fat, mince it very finely, and then rub it into a smooth pulp, either in a mortar or with an ordinary potato-masher, and press it through a fine sieve. Spread a little out on a plate, and sprinkle over it some salt, or if the child prefer it, some sugar. Give it alone or spread upon a buttered slice of stale bread. It makes an excellent food for children with dysentery.

ERASIVE SOAP.—Recipe for making genuine erasive soap that will remove grease and stains from clothing: Two pounds of good castile soap, half pound of carbonate of potash dissolved in half a pint of hot water. Cut the soap into thin slices; boil the soap with the potash until it is thick enough to mold into cakes; also add half an ounce of alcohol, half an ounce of camphor, half an ounce of hartshorn; color with half an ounce of pulverized charcoal.

COTTAGE CHEESE.—Place *thick*, loppered milk on the stove, and let it heat thoroughly, not to *cook*, or it will be hard. Pour into a coarse cloth, and let it drain until dry; season with salt and butter. Should it be rather dry, moisten with milk or cream, and make into balls. Some prefer what is called "smear kase," prepare the milk as stated above, but instead of making into balls, thin with sweet cream and add a little pepper.—*Country Gentleman.*

SHEEP'S HEARTS ROASTED.—Having washed the hearts, stuff each one with an onion parboiled and then minced fine, two tablespoonsful of chopped or dried sage, and sufficient black pepper and salt to season highly. Press the stuffing well into the hearts, and, if necessary, fasten a little muslin over the top to keep it in. While roasting, baste frequently. They may also be baked, but care must be taken not to let them get dry. Any heart that may be left is excellent hashed.

Useful Information.

MANURE should be covered with earth, but not deeply.

FEED your land well, and it will feed you just as well.

ORCHARD trees liable to injury from mice should be protected.

TEAMS kept constantly at work during the winter should be well fed.

IF you don't want your farm to run away, you must stop the little leaks.

AS cows cease giving milk, particular attention should be paid their udders.

AT this season a few potatoes may be sent to a poor neighbor with good results.

WINTER wheat is often killed by the snowdrifts which form alongside of fences. Will it pay to lay the fences down?

HANGING-BASKETS and pots are sure to get too dry without special attention. Now and then give a thorough soaking by plunging into a tub on washing days—soapsuds is just the thing for them.

TAKE an ordinary paint brush, or a sponge, and rub over the glass once a day a little alcohol. This will keep the glass as free from ice as in the middle of summer, and give as fine a polish as can be got in any other way.

GEORGE S. ROBINSON, of Vermont, writes to the *Rural New Yorker*: "I *know*, from twenty year's trial, that sulphur fed to sheep in their salt will drive away and keep away ticks—about a tablespoonful to two quarts of salt, well mixed, twice a month, through the summer."

IT is said that the unpleasant squeak of boots and shoes may be prevented by simply driving a row of pegs through the sole from the toe toward the heel. The noise is caused by the friction of the layer in the center. This method stiffens the sole somewhat, but is preferable to the intolerable sole agony.

IN the *Bulletin Association of Wool Manufacturers*, in an article on judging wool, the author summarizes as follows: "If you find the fleece of nearly equal fineness from the shoulder to the thigh; of nearly equal length on the shoulder, rib, thigh, and back; and of equal density on the shoulders and across the loins, you may conclude that you have a nearly perfect sheep."

CRACKED HEELS, according to *Land and Water*, often arise from derangement of the digestive organs, and in many cases may be easily cured by giving the horse a few carrots, and keeping the sores free from dirt. A good liniment to use is: glycerine, four ounces; iodide of potassium, two drachms. Grease or oil should be avoided. A little sulphur, say half an ounce, and about a scruple of iodide of sulphur, may be given daily, mixed with the food.

Washington's Strength.

Gen. Wilson relates an account of a conversation with Mr. Curtis, from which he obtained some interesting personal reminiscences of Washington. "During a visit at Arlington House, Virginia, in 1851, the writer asked Mr. Curtis if Washington could, like Marshal Saxe, break a horse-shoe, and received for a reply that he had no doubt he could had he tried, for his hands were the largest and most powerful he had ever seen. Mr. Curtis then gave several instances of the General's strength, of which I recall the following: When Washington was a young man, he was present on one occasion, as looker on, at wrestling games, then the fashion in Virginia. Tired of the sport, he had retired to the shade of a tree, where he sat perusing a pamphlet, till challenged to a bout by the hero of the day and the strongest wrestler in the State. Washington declined till taunted with the remark that he feared to try conclusions with the gladiator, calmly came forward and without removing his coat, grappled with his antagonist. There was a fierce struggle for a brief space of time, when the champion was hurled to the ground with such tremendous force as to jar the very marrow in his bones. Another instance of his prodigious power was his throwing the stone across the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg—a feat that it is quite safe to say has never been performed since. Later in life a number of young gentlemen were contending at Mount Vernon in the exercise of throwing the bar. Washington, after looking on for some time, walked forward, saying, 'Allow me to try,' and grasping the bar sent the iron flying through the air twenty feet beyond its former limits. Still later in his career, Washington, whose 'age was like a lusty winter, frosty, yet kindly,' observed three of his workmen at Mount Vernon, vainly endeavoring to raise a large stone, when, tired of witnessing their unsuccessful attempts, he put them aside, and, taking it in his iron-like grasp, lifted it to its place, remounted his horse, and rode on."

Graphicalities.

IN muggy, misty, moisty weather, don't worry about your lungs; they will take air of themselves.

A CURIOUS, yet natural result of the tax on cats is fewer cats in the house and more rabbits in the restaurants.

SHAKESPEARE takes pains to say, "Poor Tom's a cold." Well, who hasn't about this time, pray?

WITH regard to rumors respecting the Treasurer's resignation, Spinner repudiates these yarns.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN.—The perceptive faculty of women is usually keener than the same phrenological organ in men. Woman knows that beauty rather than genius is worshiped by the sterner sex. A man may talk with his lips of the latter to his lady-love, but the keenness of the woman knows that he is thinking of the former in his heart. All women have an innate desire to please their *beaux*. They are fond of admiration, hence one of their longings is to be beautiful. The grand secret of female beauty is health—the secret of health is the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. Take VINEGAR BITTERS. It will cleanse the stomach; tone the vital organs, give a perfect digestion, purify the blood, clear up the complexion and produce a state of mental and physical electricity which gives symmetry of form, bright eyes, white skin, glossy hair and a genuine type of female loveliness which no cosmetic can compare with. 19

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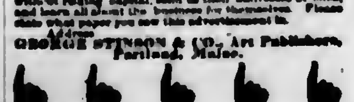

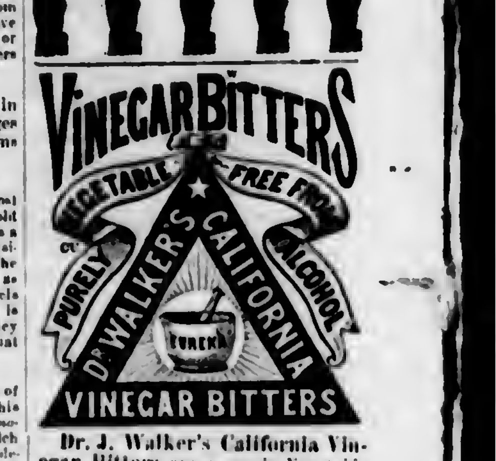

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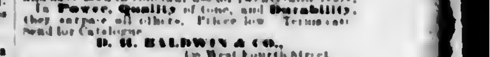

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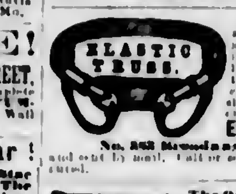

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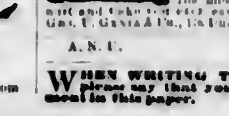

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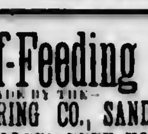

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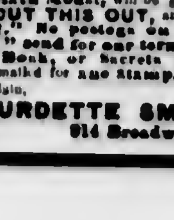

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